

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

Rs. 5,000 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any one giving information leading to arrest and conviction in connection with the dacoity committed on the 8 Down passenger train near Kakori, in the Lucknow district, on August 9, 1925.

In addition to the above offer a reward will be paid to any one who produces or helps to trace any of the G. C. notes mentioned below, which were stolen by the dacoits. Information should be given to any magistrate or police officer, preferably to the nearest Superintendent of Police.

LIST OF G. C. NOTES STOLEN.

Rupees.			Rupees.			Rupees.			Rupees.			Rupees.			Rupees.		
1	GC 77	499050= 5	22	GC 46	406300= 5	40	B 25	182604=10	63	A 48	631565=10	82	GD 42	804711= 5	101	GD 56	899221= 5
2	GD 56	338784= 5	23	GD 42	607015= 5	41	GD 62	276985= 5	64	B 95	427191=10	83	GD 26	411479= 5	102	GD 56	923187= 5
3	PE 28	491764= 5	24	GD 42	607008= 5	42	GD 56	219466= 5	65	PE 9	981176= 5	84	PE 8	375378= 5	103	GD 50	641069= 5
4	B 25	861470=10	25	Series No. not avail- able at pre- sent.	04289=10	43	GD 79	446842= 5	66	PE 8	952191= 5	85	PE 29	573069= 5	104	GD 56	842942= 5
5	B 30	795383=10	26	"	177853= 5	44	GD 87	926091= 5	67	GD 95	186018= 5	86	PE 28	443487= 5	105	PE 28	316244= 5
6	A 22	014417=10	27	B 61	066781=10	45	PE 28	756579= 5	68	PE 28	009436= 5	87	GC 77	148222= 5	106	GD 56	699249= 5
7	GD 20	387827= 5	28	GD 56	246604= 5	46	PE 4	800762= 5	69	GD 95	583826= 5	88	GD 13	575499= 5	107	GD 62	258489= 5
8	A 54	742334=10	29	GD 62	258228= 5	47	PE 28	308775= 5	70	GC 56	909485= 5	89	PE 28	424761= 5	108	FD 85	99537=100
9	AE 86	44933= 10	30	DC 45	367415= 5	48	GC 77	184461= 5	71	PE 2	029163= 5	90	GD 86	253106= 5	Dated 22-4-20 L.H. Signed on back "Bishan Singh."		
10	B 17	177337=10	31	GD 45	367415= 5	49	GD 84	387857= 5	72	GP 11	905225= 5	91	B 87	099106=10			
11	B 25	800588=10	32	GD 56	941867= 5	50	GD 56	317486= 5	73	PE 8	933623= 5	92	B 11	305130=10	110	B 68	069096=10
12	B 85	818576=10	33	GD 66	288183= 5	51	GD 84	387858= 5	74	G 82	041844= 1	93	GD 16	661262= 5	111	A 43	9224383=10
13	Series No. not avail- able at pre- sent	33927=10	34	PE 28	324546= 5	52	GD 34	935267= 5	75	AE 28	06013=10	94	A 77	948124=10	112	B 2	510743=10
14	"	680022= 5	35	GD 62	408914= 5	53	(Series No. not known at present.)	74213=100	76	B 28	269493=10	95	GD 56	445471= 5	113	PE 28	444423=10
15	"	830351= 5	36	B 61	424228=10	54	"	32637=10	77	B 61	362354=10	96	GD 62	998248= 5	114	B 87	045915=10
16	"	634967= 5	37	B 22	59395=10	55	"	240553=10	78	A 56	046681=10	97	XC 86	44470=10	115	PE 8	952642= 5
17	"	926182= 5	38	B 25	254184=10	56	"	554157= 5	79	C 12	068094=10	98	B 71	237657=10	116	B 93	076039=10
18	"	585016= 5	39	A 41	093831=10	57	"	554154= 5	80	A 41	826636=10	99	B 61	072285=10	117	B 24	177375=10
19	B 53	717820=10	40	A 40	018841=10	58	"	022677= 5	81	B 88	369885=10	100	B 61	070282=10	118	B 17	177337=10
20	B 87	735971=10				59	"	022674= 5									
21	B 91	660356=10				60	"	022678= 5									
						61	"	022675= 5									
						62	"										

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE-
MENTS, Legal and Public
Notifications are published in
these columns at the following
rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are request-
ed to send remittance in ad-
vance and state clearly, whe-
ther they wish to insert their
advertisements in these columns
or in the classified short ad-
vertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Mr. R. GROVE, who served as our
salesman for over three years, is no more
in our employ.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY.
Byculla, Bombay.
23999

NOTICE.

ALLAKS of GOPECHAR and BHOYE
Properties are hereby informed that
Messrs. NATHOORAM GOPALJI MAN-
TRI, MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA
WORLIKAR and KESHVINATHI HARI-
CHANDRA have been appointed Trustees
of Gopechar and Bhoys at the Meeting
of the Mahak, held on 30th August, 1925, at
Shri Nishantheswar Temple at Worli.
21760

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the
post of a qualified ENGINEER for
the Trust.
Salary Rs. 750-50-000 per mensem plus
Rs. 100 per mensem motor allowance. The
appointment will be for three years on six
months' probation with Provident Fund
benefit.

Applicants having experience in Town
Improvement work will be preferred.
Applications will be received not later
than the 15th September next.

Apply to:—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Allahabad Town Improvement,
Allahabad.
C23993

NOTICE.

WANTED:—For the Allahabad Univer-
sity, the following staff upto 31st
March 1926:—
(1) LECTURER IN HISTORY, and
PERSIAN on Rs. 200 p.m.
(2) LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY on
Rs. 200 p.m.
Only lady candidates need apply for the
posts.

The selected candidates will be required
to deliver lectures to University B.A.
students attending the Girls' classes of the
University.

Applications should reach the Registrar
by the 30th September, 1925.

Canvassing by any candidate either per-
sonally or through friends will be consid-
ered a disqualification.

Candidates already in service should sub-
mit their applications through their em-
ployers.

J. M. DAVID,
Registrar,
University of Allahabad
Dated Allahabad,
The 31st August, 1925.
C23994

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

A few POSTS of Sub-Inspectors of Ex-
cise, pay Rs. 70-5-2-100, are vacant
Applications for the same should be sub-
mitted to the Commissioner of Excise, by
post, before the 12th instant.

J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.
Old Custom House, Bombay.
3rd September, 1925.
23996

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY
MOTOR SERVICE, LIMITED,
and Reduced.THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE,
LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jus-
tice Mirza, dated the 14th day of August,
1925, confirming the reduction of the Cap-
ital of the abovenamed Company from
Rupees ten lacs to Rupees five lacs fifteen
thousand and the minute approved by the
Court showing with respect to the Capital
of the Company as altered, the several
particulars required by the above Act, was
registered by the Registrar of Companies,
Bombay, on the 31st day of August, 1925.
The said minute is in the words and figures
following:—

"That the Capital of the Bombay Motor
Service, Limited, henceforth is Rs.
5,15,000 divided into 10,300 shares of
Rs. 50 each instead of the original
Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into
10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. At the
time of registration of this minute
5,300 shares have been issued and Rs.
50 are deemed to be paid on each of
the said shares."

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1925.

RUDRAPRASAD M. MANKODI,

For Messrs. Pandia and Co.,
Attorneys for the Bombay
Motor Service, Ltd.

C23996

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE
JURISDICTION.

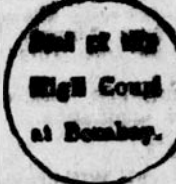
GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland, and of the British Dominions
beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the
Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Adminis-
tration of the property and Cre-
dits of MANSHANKER VAJE-
SHANKER DESAI, of Bombay,
and Bhavanagar Hindu Inhab-
itant, carrying on business as
Shroffs and lately residing at Kal-
badevi Road, without the
Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

(1) KANTISHANKER MAN-
SHANKER, (2) SHANTISHAN-
KER MANSHANKER, (3)
CHANDRASHANKER MAN-
SHANKER and (4) PRADYU-
MAN MANSHANKER, all of
Bombay and Bhavanagar Hindu
Inhabitants, sons of the deceased
abovenamed, residing at Kalba-
devi Road without the Fort
of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest
in the Estate of the above-named deceased
are hereby cited to come and see the Pro-
ceedings, if they think fit before the Grant
of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MAC-
LEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay
aforesaid this Second day of September,
in the year of our Lord One thousand nine
hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth
year of our Reign.



P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of September, 1925.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C23997

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 462 and 468 of 1925.

Re: KARIMBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA,
JAFERBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA &
FAZALBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA, of
Bandra Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at
72, Hill Road, Bandra, lately doing business
as General Merchants and Commission
Agents in partnership in the name of
Allibhai Chagla & Co., at Mandvi.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
abovenamed Insolvents have applied
to the Court for their discharge and that
the Court has fixed the 17th November,
1925 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for
hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23998

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO
STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "NABHA."
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by
Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th
September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at
Mazgaon Darukhana, near Messrs. Alcock
Ashdown Shipway by order of Mr. Ahmed
S. Moleobhoy and on account and at the
risk of Abraham B. Salem of Ernakulam
the following ship as she stands:—

Ship "Nabha" with Engines, Iceplant,
Generating plant, Pump, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required
on lot being knocked down and the balance
to be paid and delivery to be taken within
a week.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS'
RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN
THE PROPERTY ("ASHROF VILLA")
KNOWN AS PLOT NO. 27 OF THE
DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE OF THE
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
NEAR DADAR TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq.
the Official Assignee of Bombay and
Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam-
nalli Noormahomed Valibhoy Khoja (In-
solvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.,
will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY
FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1925, at 4-30
p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the right,
title and interest of the said insolvent, in
the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuages
and tenements standing thereon containing
an area of 922 square yards, or thereabouts
being Plot No. 27 of the Dadar-Matunga
Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust
and bounded on the North-East by Plot No.
26 of the said estate leased to Harilal
Nathalal Desai and Ishwarlal Tribhuwandas
Treasuriwalla and on the South-
East by a road, on the South-West by
Plot No. 18, of the said estate agreed to be
leased to Muradalli Gulamhussein Negin-
cella and on the North West by the Plot
No. 20 of the said Estate leased to Ram-
krishna Madhwarao and (being portion of
land bearing New Survey No. 1257.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hot-
musji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the
Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office
at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the
undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL Plaintiff.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and
others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT No. I (Duncan Road property) on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (Standard Time).
LOT No. III (Parel Tank Road property) on SUNDAY, the 27th day of September, 1925 at 4.30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT No. II (Haines Road property) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rent tenure but since redeemed) with the message hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8887, Old Survey No. 1297, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadastral Survey No. 3550, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 at 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Mossaji and on or towards the South by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message hereditaments sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2, Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99, and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarakadas Lallobhai, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussain partly by the property of Ganadas Dwarakhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Vishal Sakharani Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Shaloo Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarakadas Lallobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground with the message hereditaments chaals and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No. 127, New Survey No. 1-2/2453 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14902 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173a Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5) Street No. 1173D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1173, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Alarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karandas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Alarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERVANJEE KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23921.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charge for
Short Advertisements are
as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ENGINEER (Hindu), having First Class Certificate, for small up-country Cotton Mill. Salary up to Rs. 300 according to qualification with free housing, etc. Apply with full details to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R1755

WANTED.—For the TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS, 3 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS on sh. 150 to sh. 210 p.m. according to qualifications, and 1 Guard on sh. 150 per month. Applicants should be young men and have passed their respective examinations on an Indian Railway. Apply with copies of service certificates to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., Agents TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R1753

WANTED.—For Indargarh School (1) one F.A. passed or B.A. failed, strong in Mathematics and English, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (2) One F. Sc. passed or B.Sc. failed to teach Science and History Geography, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (3) one qualified Drawing Master to teach Free hand model and Geometrical drawing, pay Rs. 35-5-0. (4) One Persian and Urdu Teacher for teaching higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (5) one Head Pandit to teach Sanskrit to higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. None but Hindus need apply. All these teachers will have prospects of increment on furnishing satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to:—KAMDAR, Indargarh (Kotah State) R1761

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Bihar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd. Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St. CALCUTTA. R1752

AGENTS WANTED.—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Nakomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to:—THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. R1754

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundroli Orchards, Kulu, Punjab. R1750

BEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurpur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab. R1751

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SHARE-CERTIFICATE of five ordy. shares Nos. 6041 to 6045 of 'The Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd.' standing in my name is LOST. If found by anybody please to send them at following address within two months, otherwise the Company will issue a new Certificate. MAHAMUD MAHAMED ESSOPJEE BISMELIA, Dabhel, Post Veshma, Dist. Surat, B.B. & C.I. Ry. PB R1757

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Educated well-established healthy SARASWAT BRAHMAN for immediate marriage with handsome Saraswat full age girl. Apply SARASWAT AGENCY, 271, Frere Road, Fort Bombay. Correspondence strictly confidential. R1758

SPORT.

DONOGHUE'S TIPS gave two WINNERS and two good PLACES on Wednesday. For Saturday he has two specials. On sale at KING'S, Hornby Road, and the Byculla Restaurant. S R1756

PROFESSION.

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station. R1736

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in 'The Chronicle.' Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle.'

Meadows St. Fort Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and

Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS By Dr. K. B. Bose Vidyaratna, Ph. D.:—EVERYDAY DOUBTS & DIFFICULTIES in Writing and Speaking English. (11th Edition) Rs. 1-8. (2) MODERN LETTER WRITER, 12th Edition, Rs. 1-6. (3) MODERN ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, 12 Annas. (4) HELPS TO ENG. CONVERSATION, 12 Annas. (5) HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH, 12 Annas. (6) HANDBOOK OF ENG. SYNONYMS Re. 1. (7) SELECT SPEECHES OF GREAT ORATORS, Rs. 2-8. (8) PHRASES AND IDIOMS, Annas 12. (9) MAHOMET AND THE KORAN, Rs. 1-4. To be had of:—KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE (CH.) 94, Bara Deo, Benares City. R1083.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel No 21984

HYSTERIA CURED.

V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catochist, R. C. Church, Velangimau: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lothra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brought forth a healthy male child.

For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
EGMORE, MADRAS.

WONDERFUL WORK!!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day

1 Bottle Rs. 10

1/2 Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delight. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10

1/2 Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAJDYA

NARBHERAM SHAMJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

DON'T BE PUZZLED

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements

ALSO

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under the review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on continuous hedge selling and long liquidation, but later improved on trade leaving and less hedge selling. At the close the market was steady.

The decline in American prices has made further progress during the week, under practically the same influences that produced a similar state of affairs in the previous week. Further satisfactory crop reports from practically the entire belt, have increased the confidence of those who are conducting a "Bear" campaign on the American Exchanges and led to an enhanced disposition to liquidate state "Bull" accounts. Nevertheless the natural reaction which was certain to come after the extensive short selling and liquidation of old "Bull" accounts has actually materialized during the latter part of the week. Whether this upward movement is only a natural reaction due to the covering of "shorts" or whether there are grounds for a further enhancement in values will be settled by the weather conditions in the immediate future, but we doubt very much that there is any special fresh element in the outlook to lead to any "bullish" enthusiasm or a lasting upward tendency.

The next instalment of the Government Agricultural Bureau Report is due to the 8th instant, and the National Ginners' Association base their anticipations on a condition of 56 per cent with an estimated output of 13,600,000 bales. To our minds, this is quite an unwarranted expectation and would be taken as document of a considerably bullish nature, as since the publication of the last report the weather has all along been generally favourable and it would naturally surprise us should the official reports this time show any reduction in crop estimates over that issued last time.

Trade reports from Manchester show a rather cheerful reading notwithstanding the recent drop in values which has somewhat checked the enterprise of buyers. We think that a substantial business will result as soon as a certain amount of stability presents itself in the raw material.

There has been little improvement reported during the week in the demand for American spot cotton. However, the basis remains fairly steady, with little tendency to ease scatteredly.

On the whole, judging the present outlook and the condition of the American crop with its increasingly heavy movement we look for a steadily declining tendency provided unfavourable weather does not set in and cause a reduction in the present crop estimates.

As regards the position of the local market, the tone during the first few days of the week was distinctly easier but the somewhat recent upward movement in the New York market saw prices here recovering during the close of the week, and remaining relatively very steady as a result of free buying by Commission Houses, and general short covering. We would recommend our friends to sell new Broach in any strong moments.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	last week	this week
New York October	22.78	22.54-24
New York January	22.53	22.30-23
New York March	22.84	22.59-25
New York May	23.14	22.92-29
Liverpool October	12.10	11.80-30
Liverpool January	12.05	11.77-28
Liverpool March	12.11	11.84-27
Liverpool May	12.16	11.90-26

LOCAL FORWARD MARKETS.

Fully Good Broach April/May opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 414 and gradually improved to Rs. 416 on buying by Commission Houses and Exporters. On the 29th ultimo the market opened easier at Rs. 412 in sympathy with a fall in New York futures and declined to Rs. 410 on Commission Houses selling. In accordance with a further decline in New York futures on the 31st ultimo the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 408 and further eased to Rs. 405 on Commission and Exporting Houses selling. On the 1st the market was closed. It reopened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 405 and gradually advanced to Rs. 409 on Commission Houses and Exporters buying. On general selling the market receded to Rs. 407. Owing to a moderate rise in New York futures on the 3rd inst. the market opened at Rs. 410 and advancing to Rs. 411 closed at Rs. 407.

Fine Osmia January opened at Rs. 394 on the 28th ultimo and going up to Rs. 395 steadily declined to Rs. 386 on Exporters' Commission Houses and Bazar operator selling. From this level the prices recovered to Rs. 394 on Commission Houses and general buying and the market closed at Rs. 390 on the 3rd instant. Bengal January opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 349 and closed on the 3rd instant at Rs. 345 the highest being Rs. 350 and the lowest Rs. 340.

PIECE-GOODS.

Business in the Cloth Market during the past week has been checked owing to the decline in the price of the raw material.

The uncertainty as to the future level of prices has been causing anxiety to the buyers, and until the outlook is more settled, the demand cannot be on a free scale. Transactions in piece-goods have therefore continued to be patchy. Final rain is needed in Kathiawar and Gujarat, where the crops are reported to be deteriorating. As to the American cotton crop, if the weather continues to be favourable, the growth this season will be 15,000,000 bales inclusive of jute. The Egyptian cotton crop is also progressing satisfactorily. Lower prices are therefore anticipated by the merchants and already the quotations received from Manchester have been easier all round. In some styles, however, the recent costs have been found still higher than the rates current here. The speculative purchases made by some firms in the end of July last do not seem to be favourable at the moment.

Grey shirtings of Manchester make have been easier all round. The 39 inches and 40 inches have been quoted at Rs. 11-8-0, and it is anticipated that the price will soon reach Rs. 11. Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings have also shown a reduction of eight annas per piece. Drills have been steady. But Jaconets have been easier and for forward delivery the 40 inches style could be had at a further reduction of three annas per piece. White Mulls and Nainsooks have been nominally steady, there being only a poor retail demand for same.

It is interesting to note that dealers of local mill cloths have purchased some lots of 25 inches by 30 yards Japanese stripe shirting prints and also flower design prints at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per piece. The designs, colours and quality of the goods are approved, but the drawback as regards the finish, which is rough and unsuitable. Besides this, the width is narrower by three inches and not suitable for the requirements. The price, however, is from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1/8 per piece less than the Manchester goods. It is understood that some specimen pieces of these Japanese Prints have been sent to Manchester, to enable them to compete in these qualities in 31 inches and suitable finish.

The Manchester Market has been easier. It is reported that the business placed fortnight ago with the Russian Government was for nearly 15,000,000 yards of cloth and 2,000,000 lbs. of yarn, amounting in value to about £500,000, and that several cloth manufacturers in North-East Lancashire have obtained substantial orders. The bulk of which was for printing cloths, which will be shipped in the grey state. Quotations for some sorts of White Shirtings from Manchester have been cut very fine owing to the competition between two or three big Manchester merchants, who have been selling at a loss in order to attain supremacy in the Indian markets.

The Local Cloth Market has been easier. The decline is due to the drop in the prices of the raw material and to the absence of demand. Only fancy cloths are in better demand for Delhi, Cawnpore and the Punjab. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills during the week:

500 Bales Longcloths Phoenix Mills at Rs. 1-3-0.
500 Bales Calendered Shirts. Apollo Mills at Rs. 1-1-6.
600 Bales Calendered Shirts. Globe Mills at Rs. 1-0-6.
200 Bales Calendered Shirtings Assur. Virji Mills at Rs. 1-0-6.
250 Bales Calendered Shirtings Diamond Mills at Rs. 1-0-6.
200 Bales Longcloths Hindustan Mills at Rs. 1-4-0.
200 Bales 1/2 coloured and 1/2 Grey style checks of Phoenix Mills 3 lbs. at Rs. 1-5-0 and 3 lbs. at Rs. 1-4-0.

The Alliance Cotton Mill will be closed down from 1st October next owing to trade depression. Regarding the Cotton Excise Duty a resolution urging the suspension of the same will be moved on 16th September by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. In the Legislative Assembly at Simla on the 2nd instant Sir Charles Innes has emphatically stated that Government would remove the Cotton Excise Duty as soon as financial considerations permitted.

The quotations for the leading crops of Grey and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS.	Ins. /ds.	Rs. /a p.
Ralli's Fair No. 200039 x 3 1/4/38		11 0 0
" 100,000	45 x	14 0 0
" No. 33,000	45 x	12 0 0
" No. 2800	37 x	10 0 0
" No. 4545	38 x 2 1/2	11 0 0
" No. 15000	44 x 3 1/2	11 8 0
" No. 16000		12 0 0
" No. 17000		12 8 0
Graham's No. 2730 3 1/2		14 0 0
" No. 2750	45	18 0 0
Dewhurst's BBR	38 x 3 1/2	16 8 0
" BB	38 x 3 1/2	16 8 0
" Rupee No. 5	38 x 3 1/2	14 8 0
Ritebie's No. 510	39 x 3 1/2 1/2/38	11 8 0
Lyon's Shunker	39 x	11 8 0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45, 48, 51 x 38		17 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon 29 x 40 Net	20 4 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 42 x 26 x 40	16 0 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli's No. 18	45 x 22	7 7 0
" No. 18	40 x 22	6 14 0
" No. 138	40 x 22	6 8 0
" No. 636	44 x 22	6 13 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Lampmann's No. 1500 32 x 42	22 12 0
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H. B. T. C. 40000	36 x 40	27 12 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 x 40	18 0 0
WHITE MULLS.		
Ralli's No. 6	41 x 19	7 10 0
" No. 60	46 x 19	8 11 0
" No. 600	51 x 19	9 12 0
" No. 6000	56 x 19	10 13 0
" No. 88	58 x 20	7 2
" No. 1270	27 x 18	3 9 0
" No. 166	39 x 20	...
" No. 818	39 x 20	...
" No. 1440	38 x 20	...
" No. 1703	52 x 20 Net	12 2
" No. 224	44 x 20	7 4 0
Ritebie's No. 1260	27 x 18	3 9 0
" No. 119	37 x 18	4 8 0
" No. 339	47 x 18	5 9 0
" 1K-4K38' 43' 48' 53' 18Avg.		5 0 0
" No. 95	58 x 20	7 10 0
" No. 60999	40 x 18	5 8 0
" No. 80999	40 x 18	6 0 0
" No. 775	40 x 18	6 0 0
" No. 875	45 x 18	6 5 0
" No. 975	50 x 18	7 0 0
" No. 615	50 x 18	7 0 0
Graham's Ballon	58 x 20	7 10 0
" No. 8080	25 x 18	4 8 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070-9090 27 x 18		4 4 0
" No. 61-81		4 0 0
" No. 1850		3 4 0
" No. 1900		3 8 0
" No. 2650		3 8 0
" No. 21021		3 10 0
" No. 39620 T. B 38 x 22		6 5 0
Graham's Nos. 89-8988 28 x 18		4 12 0
" No. 90500-97970		5 8 0
" Tipoo W/WWW 34 x 18		6 0 0
" No. 50000		6 12 0
" No. 33340/33350/33360		6 4 0

Lyon's No. 4545-6565		
6767	26 x 18	4 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B 38 x 22		4 0
Ritebie's Nos. 3500-4510		4 2 0
5620	26 x 18	4 2 0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-		
5820 "Motor Car"		4 1 0

The above quotations are on Bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 950 Shirtings	38 x 38	Net 11 6
" 2300 Shirtings	36 x 40	1 0 0
" 4101	44 x 38	11 0 0
" 4111	44 x 38	11 0 0
" 5514	44 x 38	1 10 0
" 3800	44 x 38	1 8 0
" C. Sheetings	30 x 36 B. Band	9 14 0
" Dragon	30 x 36 B. Band	9 14 0
" Elephant" Drills	24 x 40	10 0
" Duck" Drills	26 x 40	10 8

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Under the combined influence of favourable weather conditions, early crop movement, increased hedge selling, and heavy unloading by bulls, the American market continued to decline during the week under review, until the decline culminated on the 31st August with a substantial drop of 40 points; since then the long expected reaction has dawned upon the market, and the prices, as a result of profit-taking, and general short covering, have considerably recovered, and for the week ending the 3rd instant, the market shows a net decline of only 24 points for the October position.

Local Market:—The decline in the governing market was fully reflected in the local market, exporters having withdrawn from the market in expectation of getting better prices, the rates for Broach and Osmia had dropped to Rs. 403 and Rs. 384 respectively on the 31st instant, and would have further declined but for the intervention of a holiday on the 1st inst., after which, the reaction in New York has been closely followed by the recovery of prices here which at the time of writing are Rs. 410/8 for Broach April/May and Rs. 392/8 for Osmia Dec/Jan.

Now that our expectations about the Cotton market have been fully realised for the present, what shall we say about the future course of the price level? Before we try to answer this question, for we are not prophets to say anything definitely either way, it is necessary to understand the psychology of the market, the sentiment predominant, which, apart from the simple law of supply and demand usually regulates the course of the price level at this time of the season. And in this connection it is remembered that the fundamentals of the market have not changed, neither has there been a change in the crop outlook (guesses there are for a lower yield than 14 million bales) nor has there been any marked improvement in the trade conditions. On the 31st August prices had reached 21.85 cents, a level sentimentally considered safe enough for the trade to effect conservative purchases, and for the short a dangerous point beyond which to carry further sales. The prevalence of this sentiment, combined with the apprehension felt about the verdict of the approaching Bureau Report compelled the trade to enter the market and the shorts to govern their commitments. Under the influence of such situation backed by the reluctance of the Southern farmer to part with his precious holdings, at such a low level, and the rapidity with which the prices have recovered, the market has once again been dozed with a bullish chloroform. For our part, we hesitate to place any confidence in the present price level and although prices have recovered so steadily, we are still inclined to believe that they will not be long maintained at this level. If therefore the next Bureau Report, that disturbing factor, which is due to be published on the 8th instant, turns out to be a bullish document, we consider that it would offer the best opportunity for making sales.

From our Correspondent

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT FROM MESSRS. M. & B. STERN.

The market has been featureless, and prices have moved within a narrow range. Another Bureau Report is due on Monday, 24th instant, compiled to the 15th

instant. This report will give the condition and probable production.

Private estimates of the crop have been generally increased, owing to rains in the droughty areas early in the month. The general opinion is that the next report will indicate a production of well over 14 million Bales. The "pari" value has been increased, but we are not informed upon which basis the acreage will be estimated; consequently, until the actual condition figure is given, all private reports are useless, as the Department of Agriculture may make their calculation on a smaller acreage than that of July 2nd, viz. 46,000,000 acres. Manchester advices are pessimistic. Lack of confidence and restricted credits are accountable for the present depression. If these could be overcome, we believe a fair business might be arranged as overseas buyers are more disposed to place orders.

Although crop reports from most centres are favourable, our own reports regarding conditions in Texas are unfavourable. Temperatures are too high, the plant is small, and deterioration is general. The crop has still to face a critical period, and there is no certainty that the outlook will be above requirements. Last season's consumption of over 14,200,000 Bales, proves the world's increasing demand for the article, and we see no reason why this amount will not be again required, if available.

During the next few weeks we may expect heavy hedge selling, which may depress values, or keep them in check, but unless the crop is far in excess of our own view—13,500,000 Bales, we believe present prices reasonable, and purchases on all declines should prove correct.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.

Money conditions generally continue easy with the rate for call money unchanged at about 1 1/2 per cent. But for the recent exchange sales to Government which have brought additional sums to the market, there might have been a slightly steeper tone. The rate for one month fixed deposit is about 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, two to three months about 2 per cent while borrowers for 6 months quote 3 1/4 to 4 per cent.

The Statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 28th August 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 18,20,000 in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 42,72,80,000 as compared with Rs. 30,25,00,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.59 a decrease over last week of 1.70 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 23.88 and in 1923, 40.93. Loans and Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 42,39,00,000 and Rs. 63,06,00,000, while India bill discounts decreased by Rs. 30,10,00,000. Government deposits are down by Rs. 94,32,00,000, while other deposits are up by Rs. 49,24,00,000. The bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has further eased on unloading by weak holders and selling orders from Calcutta, but at the close the rates were steady. 3 1/2 per cent Paper has declined to Rs. 68/13 and 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 have both declined to Rs. 99/11. 5 1/2 per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, are quoted at Rs. 103 and Rs. 105/6. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/3 and Rs. 102/1. 1930 at Rs. 103/12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/12. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan declined from Rs. 109 to Rs. 108/14.

The total of Conversion Loan up to 29th August 1925 was Rs. 25,52,49,000, of which Rs. 21,82,00,000 were under 5 per cent 1945-55 Bonds and Rs. 3,69,00,000 under 5 per cent 1935.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market the activity reported last week continued throughout the period under report with the rate for ready T. T. rising from Rs. 61/8d. to Rs. 63/16d. and closing with buyers at that rate. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought for Government account in the principal centres about 25 million and a half millions sterling at Rs. 65/32d. before raising its official buying rate to Rs. 63/16d. and some purchases were reported even at the higher rate. It is generally believed that Government will continue purchasing at this level as far as possible and in view of this belief, the tone of the market at the close was a shade easy. There were more bills showing in Calcutta than in Bombay and it is reported that a fair amount of business passed. The bank's selling rate for ready and September is Rs. 65/32d. October is 63/16d. November is 67/32d. December/January is 64/14d. and February/March is 63/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation was easier due probably to the recent shipping strike, the rate declining from dollar 4.85-13/16 to dollar 4.85. French francs close at 103.40, Belgian 106.40 and the Italian Lira at 122.

GOLD.

In sympathy with firm sterling exchange the price of gold continued to decline this week until Rs. 21-1-6 was reached at which level due to improved off-take and bears covering, the market reacted and closes at Rs. 21-2-6 for ready. The price of sovereigns for ready has improved from Rs. 13-7-4 to Rs. 13-9-0, but closes at Rs. 13-6-0, the rate for forward is unchanged at Rs. 13-6-0. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at Rs. 11/4 and the market price is Rs. 10/4. The daily off-take has considerably improved and averages some 35,000 tolas and the estimated off-take is about allowing for the settlement of about 4 lacs tolas. Heavy arrivals are expected this Saturday, however, which causes a discount of half an anna per tola between September and October settlements. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-2-6 and Rs. 21-1-6 for ready, Rs. 21-2-3 and Rs. 21-1-3 for 3rd September settlement and Rs. 21-2-6 and Rs. 21-1-6 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £185,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,16,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 24,17,122 in bar and coin.

This week's shipment is expected to be £345,000.

SILVER.

Silver has been a firm market throughout the period under report with a fairly large amount of business passing. China banks have been while the principal buyers in this market acting on firmer advices both from Shanghai and London. The tone of the market at the close appears steady, but the movement in this country depend almost entirely upon conditions abroad—particularly Shanghai. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from Rs. 2-3/4d. to Rs. 3-5/16 d. The daily off-take averages some 80 bars and the present stock is estimated at about 3,400 bars. The highest and lowest rate in London during the week were 33-1/8d. and 32-9/16d. for ready and 33-1/8d. and 32-9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74-8-0 and Rs. 73-3 for ready and 74-8-0 and Rs. 73-3 for forward. The 1st September settlement and Rs. 74-8-0 and Rs. 73-2-0 for 6th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £95,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,72,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 880 bars and Rs. 43,358 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £15,600.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the period under report. Cotton mill shares opened steady but eased off during the course of the week, and at the close there was some improvement due to bears covering sales. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 746/4-728/12-745; Century Rs. 318/12-300/312/8; Central India Rs. 450/412/8-450; Crescenta Rs. 175/12-172/8-180; Fazlilbhai Rs. 756/4-737/8-755; Madhavji Rs. 85-80-85; New Great Rs. 240/237/8-251/4-247/8; Pools Rs. 405-382/8-402/8; Simplex Rs. 90-95 and Swadeshi Rs. 438/12-442/8. The miscellaneous section was generally unchanged. Andhra Valleys are quoted at Rs. 457/8 and Tata Hydros after receding to Rs. 716/4 have advanced to Rs. 767/8. Tata Iron Orissa and Dofds. are steady at Rs. 15 and Rs. 56/4. Bombay Trams are unchanged at Rs. 91/4. Cement shares were steady. Bonds being quoted at Rs. 6 Katti Gonds at Rs. 30 and Rs. 60. Railway shares were steady with prices almost unchanged. S.T. was quoted at Rs. 104 d. Sindh Lt. at Rs. 155 and Tanti Vilev at 640. Among Bank shares Imperial Bank were steady at Rs. 1407/8 and Contributions at Rs. 929/19. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 68/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/4.

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE

Messrs. Norden and Co. Cotton Brokers have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. on Friday—New York, Sept. 3.

"Drought in Oklahoma and Arkansas becoming more of a market factor."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.)

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., relinquished charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 22nd August 1925 in the afternoon.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders. Major L. E. Lang, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for five months and nineteen days from the 30th January 1926 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sind, vice Mr. J. S. Bharucha. Mr. J. S. Bharucha, on relief to do duty as Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. C. E. French-Blossie, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. D. MacDonald, permitted to retire.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, on return from leave, to be Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, on relief, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson, proceeding on leave.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 24th August 1925.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief by Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to be on special duty in the office of the Collector of Satara up to 2nd August 1925 and thereafter to do duty again as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Satara, or pending further orders.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 4

	Del.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Market closed at 3 p.m.
Breach A/M	412 1/2	412 1/2	410 1/2	410 1/2	410 1/2
Oomra D/J	394 1/2	394 1/2	392 1/2	392 1/2	392 1/2
Bengal D/J	348	348	347	347	347

Tone:—Steady Commission Houses and Shroffs sold Breach Exporters and Shroffs were sellers of Oomra.

Cable Advices:—Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 3rd inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Owing to worse Government weather report favour buying this level."

Messrs. Unirig and 'Vestgards' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

"Drought in Oklahoma and Atlantic is coming more of a market factor."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300
Total Day's Imports Nil
Mid. American Spot—Universal Standard 12.25 improved request.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellariadis 27.05.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October 22.30

January 22.35

March 22.35

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October 22.38

January 22.17

March 22.45

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October 21.67

January 21.93

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October 11.60 —20

January 11.60 —15

March 11.70 —13

EGYPTIANS:—

November 22.20 +25

London, Sept. 1.

Belgium 107.88

Athens 32.400

Cuban Sugar Sept sellers 12/3.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

September 11.88

October 11.80

November 11.73 +02

December 11.77 +03

January 11.77 +02

February 11.77 +02

March 11.84 +01

April 11.90

May 11.87

June 11.88 +01

July 11.82 +05

August 11.74 +07

September 11.74 +07

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Scinde Good 8.75

Scinde Fully Good 9.15

Scinde Fine 9.55

Bengal Good 8.85

Bengal Fully Good 9.25

Bengal Fine 9.65

Oomra Good 9.70

Oomra Fully Good 10.10

Oomra Fine 10.50

Breach Good 10.15

Breach Fully Good 10.55

Breach Fine 10.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

September 23.55 +40

October 23.30 +40

November 22.35 +40

December 21.80 +30

January 21.40 +25

February 21.35 +25

March 21.25 +25

April 21.20 +25

May 21.15 +25

June 21.10 +25

July 21.05 +25

August 21.00

September 20.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Sept. 3.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 30,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to Continent 12,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October 22.54 +21

January 22.30 +19

March 22.59 +33

May 22.92 +23

Spot Cotton at New York 22.80 +20

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.93 +20

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.

January 22.20 +19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22.

October 21.92 +19

Demand Bills 4.84.43

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 72 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 3.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October 22.54 +21

January 22.30 +19

March 22.59 +23

May 22.92 +23

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

October 11.80

January 11.77 +02

March 11.84 +01

May 11.90

London, Sept. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.

Bar Gold 64.4 (114) nominal steady.

Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8 steady.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 4

LOCAL BANKS. Paid up. Last Quoted

Rs. Divid. Rs. Rs.

Bank of India 50 3 08 8

Baroda 50 4 71 8

Central Co-operative 25 11 22

Central 25 5 p.c. 80

Eastern 25 5 p.c. 80

Imperial 25 5 p.c. 80

Imperial Contributory 125 10 352 8

Union 72 2 2

GEOMETRIC AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bund Portland Cement

Co. 10 4 28

Central India Mining 10 4 28

Katni Cement Co. 100 27 8

Katni Cement Co. 100 27 8

Katni Cement Co. 100 27 8

Punjab Cement Co. 10 2

Shivrajpur 10 8-0 46

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

A. madabad Pratel 500 12 p.c. 800 D

Anritsar Patis 100 10 p.c. 146

Central Provinces 100 7 p.c. 114

Dhond Baramati 100 6 p.c. 87

Guzerat 100 5 p.c. 80

Holkarpur Dab 100 5 p.c. 71

Larkana 100 5 p.c. 74

Mandla Bhoon 100 5 p.c. 70

Pachora Jamner 100 5 p.c. 70

S. ra Sargud 100 5 p.c. 70

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SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS "BY SENEX."

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Dist. 2-45 p.m.

ZOOFAKER	1
MOSCOW	2
AMARA	3

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile 3-15 p.m.

POMME ANNA	1
DEMI VOLT	2
HAPPY TIMES	3

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.—3-45 p.m.

STORMONT	1
JOVIAL	2
BARBARY	3

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMM.

PLATE.—1½ Miles 4-15 p.m.

TARICK	1
SILVER THRUSH	2
JODI	3

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—1½ Miles 4-45 p.m.

MARMION	1
CRAB APPLE	2
JANSEN	3

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—1½ Miles 5-15 p.m.

OX TROT	1
DALKETER	2
SCANDALOUS	3

THE POONA PLATE.—5 fms. 5-45 p.m.

POET'S DREAM	1
LADY THEO	2
ORMISTON	3

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—6 fms. 6-15 p.m.

PEACH BITTER	1
ALCIS	2
MAKDAM	3

SATURDAY'S ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the First Big Meeting to be held on Saturday, September 5, commencing at 2-45 p.m.:

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, in the 2nd Division.

Arthur 8-13, Dirrah 8-12, Zoolfakar 8-9, Silver Cloud 8-7, Ramban 8-6, Moscow 8-5, Malabar 8-1, Panama 7-11, Amara 7-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division 1.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Happy Times 9-9, Demi-Volt 9-8, Surdus 9-0, Pomme Anna 8-10, Cookie 8-4, Lady Rita 8-4, Green Islet 8-4, Charlie's Smile 8-2, Musk Rat 8-0, True Grit 7-13, Etheldene 7-12, Desert Gold 7-10, Heat Wave 7-9, Radha Piri 7-9, Dayspring 7-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Dry Wit 9-8, Stormont 9-5, Jovial 9-0, Penetrator 8-12, Barbary 8-8, Bhawani Talwar 8-8, Tycho 8-5, Some Scribe 8-3, Merry Gift 8-0, Le Gam 7-13, Floral Fete 7-10, Sharp Warrior 7-9, Headstrong 7-5, Irrigate 7-5, Allensmore 7-1.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500;

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R1754

third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Tarick 9-10, Adwan 9-10, Silver Thrush 9-6, Laxmi Prasad II 8-10, Ishallah 8-10, Joyous 8-7, Dilawar 8-7, Cardiff 8-7, Hazim 8-7, Ballard 8-3, Jodi 8-3, Hawam 7-10, Maimoon 7-10.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

My Realm 9-0, Marmion 8-11, Unifol 8-5, Kent Eagle 8-6, Hard Battle 8-5, Crab Apple 8-1, School Boy 8-2, Jansen 8-2, Lomond Hill 8-1, Lord Alborough 8-1, Plaxtol 8-0, Reciprocity 7-13, Floreal 7-10, Trail 7-10, Prey 7-9, Wait-for-me 7-0.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Scandalous 9-3, Aborigine 9-2, Dalketer 8-12, Cape-Pie 8-3, Ox Trot 9-2, Revival 9-0, Audien 8-10, Light Jester 8-7, Dunmow 8-0.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Arrowy 8-3, Ormiston 8-3, Bunworry 8-3, Bright Bird II 8-3, True Grit 8-2, Stone Marten 8-0, L. S. D. 7-11, Speedy Marquis 7-10, The Elver 7-9, Nougat 7-8, Lady Theo 7-5, Poet's Dream 7-5, New Style 7-2, Rock Honey 7-0.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Zulu 8-3, Clog Dance 7-2, Mountain King 7-6, Khalifa 8-0, Kadda 6-12, Amara 8-6, Towfik 9-0, Sylvannore 8-2, Zimmah 8-0, Alcis 9-0, Ahvid 7-13, Argentine 7-10, Floris 7-10, Sea Spray 8-6, Maxim 9-0, Sunshine 8-0, Zigzag 8-3, Fayez 7-5, Tamara 8-10, Hamar 9-4, Peach Bitter 9-0, Varid 8-0, Gagar 8-6, Telegraph 8-2, Yemen 8-6, Moosad 8-6, Shahabud 8-2, Witness 8-10, Makdam 7-13.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—1½ Miles 5-15 p.m.

OX TROT 1, DALKETER 2, SCANDALOUS 3

THE POONA PLATE.—5 fms. 5-45 p.m.

POET'S DREAM 1, LADY THEO 2, ORMISTON 3

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THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Dry Wit 9-8, Stormont 9-5, Jovial 9-0, Penetrator 8-12, Barbary 8-8, Bhawani Talwar 8-8, Tycho 8-5, Some Scribe 8-3, Merry Gift 8-0, Le Gam 7-13, Floral Fete 7-10, Sharp Warrior 7-9, Headstrong 7-5, Irrigate 7-5, Allensmore 7-1.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1925.

A REACTIONARY PRONOUNCEMENT.

There is a certain absurd incongruity about the Assembly's discussion on prohibition of alcoholic beverages in India because of the ultimate weakness of the Opposition as compared with the size of the majority which, on any vital issue, it is always able to command. Sir Alexander Muddiman and his colleagues know very well that whatever the weight of argument and of numbers on the other side, the springs of power lie with themselves. Debates come and go, resolutions may be carried and the Government defeated, but the fundamentals of their policy remain unchanged. The debate has therefore little more than an academic value except in so far as it has elicited an important and, let us add, a frankly reactionary announcement of the Central Government's attitude in regard to the goal of excise policy. Like Lord Morley who could not stretch his mental eyes so as to discern the establishment of responsible government in India, Sir Basil Blackett has boldly refused to accept the "principle of ultimate prohibition". That is surely unkind. Sir Basil should at least have accepted the principle as an ultimate ideal just as the Government of India have done in all important matters—self-government, Indianisation, racial equality in law, fiscal autonomy. In principle, the Government have accepted Indian demands in everything: it is only in practice that they fumble and do nothing. Such an acceptance "in principle" gives a charming sensation of being in a state of transition to the people while it appears safely distant to the vested interests. Why not let the policy of prohibition, like the political constitution, be in a transitory stage? But Sir Basil emphatically declares that prohibition is "an utterly impracticable

policy." Governmental practice, after all, depends on the ideals and the interests of the governing caste and if Sir Basil is prompted by personal predilections and revenue considerations to reject the aim of public abstinence, we have nothing to say about it. The fact that America has worked the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment with a reasonable amount of success, propaganda of brewery interests notwithstanding, shows that Sir Basil's notions of practicability have reference only to the powers and standards of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. What is possible in the United States to-day is surely not beyond the range of probability in India after years. We hold, however, that it is a mistake for prohibitionists in India to stress the analogy with America beyond limits. For in India, the ideal and the practice have always been abstinence so that prohibition means, in effect, not a mere ban on the sale or import of liquor but its avoidance even for personal consumption. In India, unlike America, the drink-habit is regarded as an irreligious lapse and a sign of social vulgarity. In many Hindu castes and among sturdy Mussalmans a moderate drinker for whom Col. Crawford expressed touching solicitude would be viewed with as much sympathy as a moderate thief or a moderate adulterer. The drink-evil in India is partly the product of shallow Westernisation with its "fashionable" clubs and dinners and toasts and partly the reaction of poverty since it is the bleakness and drudgery of working-class life that in too many instances account for the attractiveness of drink. In both cases, we owe its widespread prevalence and growth to *Poor Britannia* and Mr. Jinnadas Mehta made no secret of it. Since abstinence is enjoined in India as a matter of religious injunction and social tradition, prohibition is much less difficult to achieve than in Western countries, particularly after the lead given by Pussfoot Johnson. As Mr. Kelkar well put it, the experience of America should reinforce the instinct of India.

But in India the main impediment to prohibition is not the education of public opinion since Indian opinion is overwhelmingly prohibitionist: the obstacle lies rather in persuading the Government to carry out popular wishes and in inducing them to co-operate wholeheartedly with the public for eradicating the drink-evil. And the importance of the Assembly's debate consists in the fact that Sir Basil Blackett, as the mouthpiece of the Central Government, has absolutely rejected the goal of prohibition. In excise, as in opium, the Government's policy, according to Sir Basil, has been maximum of revenue with minimum of consumption. But as Dr. Datta in his admirable speech showed, while it has been quite successful as regards revenue, it has not succeeded in eradicating or substantially mitigating the drink-consumption. Moreover, the enhancement of price involved in the rationing policy has penalised the poor without weaning them from the temptation of drink as total prohibition would. The real gravamen of the charge, against Sir Basil lies, however, in that his statement of the Government of India's excise policy flatly contradicts the accepted goal of the Bombay Government in their resolution on the Excise Committee last February. As though the burden of provincial contributions were not enough for making the Minister of Excise reluctant to sacrifice the revenue, derived from the drink bill, Sir Basil has thrown an additional obstacle in his way. For, let us make no mistake, prohibition is impossible if it is attempted piecemeal and haphazard. Even if we ignore the risk of smuggling which is added to that of illicit distillation in any plan of regional and partial prohibition, we cannot so easily get over the question of the import of foreign liquor which falls within the province of the Central Government. It is obvious that a provincial ban on country liquor will merely mean a premium on the sale of foreign spirits unless the import of alcoholic drinks from abroad is strictly forbidden and the prohibition rigidly enforced. That Sir Basil has evidently no intention of doing and the real significance of his speech lies in his refusal to assist the Ministers of Excise struggling to pursue a policy of provincial prohibition in response to popular desires by agreeing to restrict the import of foreign beverages. Sir Basil has thus virtually undermined the Bombay Government's policy and his pronouncement is sure to hamper the prospects of their programme. It is hence the imperative duty of the Bombay Government and the Minister of Excise to protest against this sabotage and see that their policy is not mutilated by the wet reaction at Simla.

BREAD OF STONES.

The Trade Union Bill which was introduced last March as a result of Mr.

N. M. Joshi's resolution in the Assembly moved four years ago has now passed through the Select Committee. Its report bears the impress of undue conservatism, class-bias and political distrust and it is a great pity that Mr. Joshi, the real parent of the measure and Mr. Chamanlal, the radical Labourite, were not in India and could not therefore remedy the defects and omissions in the Bill. One of the principal shortcomings of the measure is, of course, its provision regarding the use of union funds for political purposes. There is a plausible reasonableness about the manner in which the majority of the Committee have dealt with the question and we are glad Messrs. Goswami and D. Sinha have cogently exposed the fallacious analogy of Clause 16 of the Bill with the British Trade Union Act. Indeed, the procedure suggested by the Committee is precisely the reverse of that which obtains in England. For the Committee after deep cogitation has graciously permitted the expenditure of trade-union funds for political objects but it insists that such expenditure should be met not from general funds but from a special fund, contributions to which shall be optional. Now this is exactly antithetical to English practice as legalised by the Trade Union Act of 1913. That Act was passed in order to restore to trade unions the privilege of making contributions for political purposes which had been jeopardised by the Osborne judgment. It gave power to any trade union to spend money on any purpose included in its constitution but it attached certain conditions to political expenditure. A trade union takes a ballot before deciding on such expenditure which comes out of a special fund and any member may claim exemption from special subscription to that fund. But the Select Committee proposes to make these conditions more onerous and reverses the practice by obliging those who wish to pay to initiate the levy. Under it, it is not the member who desires exemption as in the British trade union, but the member who desires to contribute to the political fund who will have to declare his wishes and exert himself. Instead of allowing those who object to the political activity of the trade union to contract out, it makes the onus of dissent lie on those who are energetic enough to favour political action. It is a crude procedure meant to damp the political energies of Labour organisations from the start; it is calculated to hamper political action on the part of trade unions and is likely to disable independent trade union representation in municipal bodies and provincial or national legislatures; in every wise it is a veiled attempt to cripple the political power of Labour. We may remind Sir Bhupen Mitter that there is not even the merit of novelty in this reactionary proposal because Bills on similar lines had been introduced by conservative members in 1922, 1924 and as late as last March in the British Parliament. In fact, it was during the debate on a similar measure, introduced by Mr. Macquistin to hinder the trade unions in the collection of political levy, that Mr. Baldwin made his well-known gesture for industrial peace on March 6th. But Sir Bhupen has been more accommodating and obliging to capitalists than the British Premier himself. No one, for instance, thinks of asking shareholders to approve the expenditure incurred by their directors and officials who sit in the legislatures. For those who prattle, like an evening contemporary, about the risk of exploitation of trade unions by politicians, it is well to remember the wise words of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb who point out in their classic history: "No trade union can nowadays abstain altogether from political action. Without co-operating with other trade unions in taking parliamentary action of a very energetic and watchful kind, it cannot, as long experience has demonstrated to practically all trade unionists, protect the interests of its members." But bureaucratic dislike of "politics" has combined with capitalist nervousness in devising this method of starving the political activities of Labour.

We have dealt with the question of political levy at length not only because of its importance in the case of a politically dependent country like India but also because it is typical of the nature of the whole Bill. Though we recognise the importance of the question of constituting the staff of a trade union, we agree with Messrs. Goswami and Sinha that any legal insistence about the number of workers or outsiders is unnecessary at the present stage. For the frequent claim of employers that a Labour union should be composed of only their own men and should have nothing to do with outsiders has little force since the case of Labour in India, illiterate and unorganised as it is, can be more effectively represented by men

of education chosen to do so than by a worker who would be "victims" for taking a lead on behalf of wage-earners. In the initial stage of trade unionism outsiders are necessary to organise and guide it and the analogy of the co-operative movement, fostered under official patronage and control, is peculiarly inapt. Nor do we think the question of immunity has been satisfactorily dealt with. The Trades Dispute Act of 1906 which was passed to redress the effects of the Taff Vale judgment gave immunity from criminal and civil liability and did not restrict itself merely to trade-unions. But the Indian Bill reserves the rights and privileges to registered trade-unions alone thus in directly making registration compulsory and discouraging organised action where there are no registered unions. In India, the Labour movement is in its infancy and political liberties even of the rich are hardly respected when they conflict with bureaucratic interests; hence there is greater and not lesser need for protecting organised and peaceful action on the part of Labour. Mr. Joshi said last March that though he wanted bread of clean English flour, he had been given bread mixed with stones, it was not made of stones. We do not think the nourishing element has increased as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee.

Notes of the Day.

Labour and India.

The Independent Labour Party is the brain of the Labour movement in Britain. What it thinks to-day the Labour movement thinks to-morrow. The message for India which Messrs. Chaman Lal and Satya-murti have brought from this Party breathes genuine sympathy with her struggle for freedom. The Independent Labour Party, the message says, has never held the view that Britain has any moral right to govern India and is profoundly convinced that a policy of freedom and reconciliation must be pursued not only in the interests of the Indian people but equally for the welfare of the British Commonwealth. This is exactly the view of India. Unfortunately the Independent Labour Party, of which the late Labour Premier and many of his colleagues are members, was not able to secure the translation of its sympathy with India into deed even when Labour was in a position to help her. The procedure suggested in the second para of the message does not exactly accord with what India wants. The Round Table Conference that the Assembly, voicing the national view, demanded, was not a conference merely of representatives of the Indian parties to draft a constitution with the Government as an indifferent or even a benevolent spectator, but a meeting of the representatives of the people with those of the British Government at which the supreme consideration in the mind of the participants was the freedom of India. It is thus only that the legitimate vested interests of Britain and the needs of the Empire can be harmonised with the inalienable right of India to be mistress in her own house.

India's Honour.

From Reuter's telegrams it is evident that the feeling against the employment of Indian lascars as blacklegs in the shipping strike is gathering strength in South Africa. The South African Government have received numerous telegrams from all over the country protesting against the employment of lascars as strike-breakers and the Premier, in reply to these protests, has issued a statement intimating that Government will not countenance such a step and pointing out that Lascars being prohibited immigrants will not be allowed to land in South African ports even for the purpose of being transhipped to other ports. This declaration by the South African Government is not surprising in view of the fact that the Hertzog Government is a coalition government representative of the Labour Party as well as the Nationalists. But so far as India is concerned the humiliating fact is that her name has been gratuitously tarnished as that of a country willing to allow her sons to be used as tools of foreign capitalists. The Government of India, as usual, do not seem to be alive to the need of vindicating the country's honour. It would have been easy for them to do so: they had only to issue orders prohibiting the recruitment of Indian lascars for employment as strike-breakers. It is not yet too late for them to retrieve India's position and we trust the Legislative Assembly will

immediately take measures to compel them to do so.

Age of Consent.

The Legislative Assembly is again discussing the Age of Consent Bill which it has considerably thrown out last March. The Bill is very halting in its nature, being a compromise between the reformer who wants 16 years as the age limit and the orthodox who opposes any alteration. The Bill as it now stands, however, not only embodies a *via media* regarding the age limit but it also differentiates between husbands and strangers. The 'age of consent' in the case of husbands has been after thirty-five years raised to 13 while in that of strangers it has been made 14. As Sir Hari Singh Gour, who is the real parent of the measure, rightly observed, the bill is misnamed, the age of consent bill and its real object would be better indicated by the title of Protection of Children Bill. If the Government and the Select Committee expected that the opponents of the Bill would be reconciled to the measure by a reduction in the age limit and a distinction between husbands and strangers they have lived to see their hopes falsified. The two champions of orthodoxy from Madras vehemently denounced any interference with the social and domestic affairs of the people. We agree that a penal code is not the best means of social reform, but we think also that it is a legitimate function of the State to protect the health and liberty of girls and to aid the social reformer in his endeavour to raise the age of marriage. The amiable generalities of Pandit Malaviya seem almost meaningless in the face of the tragedies of girl wives and child widows, that are being enacted every day all over India. There is no absurdity to which orthodoxy will not lead, but the greatest of them is the belief that its resistance to this bare measure of social justice—or indeed to any piece of social reform—is based on religion! For ourselves, we would have preferred a 16 year limit and a single limit for both husbands and strangers. The present Bill besides being timid is likely to create complications both legal and social.

Railway Autocrats.

On Wednesday Mr. G. P. Singh, M.L.A., asked Government "whether they had seen the report of the Ajmere-Khandwa section train being detained at Ajmere for one hour and forty-five minutes because the General Traffic Manager of the E. B. and C. I. Railway, who was to travel by that train, was enjoying dinner and dance, thus causing inconvenience to the passengers and whether Government proposed to take any steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents." The Government spokesman, Mr. Sim, while substantially admitting the truth of the report—which, we may add, was first published in the "Chronicle"—sought to whitewash the delinquency of the high railway official concerned by advancing a plea which we have reason to believe is based on inaccurate information supplied to him. It was understood, Mr. Sim said, "that the train referred to was a slow mixed train and as it was the last train out of Ajmere towards Nasirabad it was delayed on the night in question for the benefit not only of the General Traffic Manager, but for that of the local passengers wishing to return to Nasirabad after the entertainment promoted by the local authorities in aid of the Girl Guides Association." Mr. Sim was, however, constrained to add that it was not usual to delay trains in this manner and that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Agent. The train referred to was due to leave Ajmere at 10.45. The trains connecting with it are the Delhi to Bombay passenger train arriving about an hour earlier and the Ahmedabad to Delhi mail. Both these trains arrived at Ajmere in time and there was no reason why the train should have left a minute later than 10.45. The plea that it was the last train out of Ajmere for Nasirabad and that it was delayed for the benefit of the local passengers wishing (our italics) to return to Nasirabad after the entertainment is, according to our information, hardly borne out by facts, because the only passenger who entered the train at Ajmere after the entertainment was the General Traffic Manager himself and the "slow mixed train" was converted into a fast train by the deputa-tion of a special officer to see that it so increased its speed after it had left Ajmere as to make up the lost time. Thus not only was the train delayed at Ajmere but, it was allowed to run between Ajmere and the next halting station at a speed not permissible except in emergencies. This is not the first time that the convenience of passengers has been subordinated to the pleasure of railway autocrats who do not seem to realise that they are setting a bad example to their subordinates.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

"NO LACK OF MEN"

IS IT FIZZLING OUT?

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Despite the "splendid strike position" claimed by Shinwell all ships are sailing from Liverpool where there is no lack of men.

Full crews have been obtained at Hull for all ships due to leave including the "Port Napier" to Australia.

Elsewhere strikers' places are being filled without any difficulty and the dispute is apparently nearing its end.—Reuter.

The Cross Channel service from Southampton was partially resumed to-day. The Royal Mail steamer "Glamorganshire" sailed to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The crews of the cross-Channel steamers who struck on September 2nd reported themselves for duty to-night. Services will be normal by midday to-morrow. Two steamers left Southampton one of which proceeded to Jersey.—Reuter's Special.

MORE SEAMEN JOIN STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A mass meeting of 150 seamen of Middlesbrough decided to join the strike and appointed a strike committee and pickets.

Holiday-makers were stranded in Jersey, where the mail did not arrive to-day.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN CREW DOWN TOOLS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cape Town.—The strike situation is unchanged. Crews of twelve parts, total 2,300 men, have now definitely gone on strike and other ships are being held up.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO GLASGOW ATTACK ON INDIANS.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 3.

When sentenced to death at Glasgow to-day for the murder of an Indian in May last, John Keen burst into tears and said he did not think he had received justice.

The Judge advised him to see his lawyer. The second accused was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for culpable homicide and the third to nine months' imprisonment for intimidation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

(A Reuter telegram of May 17th said that a mob attacked eight Indians in a house in Glasgow. One Indian was fatally stabbed and others sustained injuries. It was stated that robbery was the motive of the crime as cases of goods were missing after the fracas. The neighbour paid a tribute to the Indians for their inoffensiveness and cleanliness.)

INQUIRY INTO COAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

It is officially announced that Sir Herbert Samuel has been appointed the Chairman and Mr. Kenneth Lee, Sir William Boveridge and General Sir Herbert Lawrence as members of the Royal Commission to inquire into the coal industry.—Reuter.

BANK EMPLOYEES' VIOLENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—The bank employees demonstrated in several quarters at Paris this afternoon throwing stones, ink bottles, tomatoes and other missiles at bank windows. There was a scuffle between the demonstrators and the police in which both sides received injuries. Several arrests have been made.—Reuter.

FIRST POST-WAR BATTLE SHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The first post-war battleship was launched to-day at Armstrong Whitworth docks on Tyne by Mrs. Bridgeman and it was named Nelson. This is the biggest warship built on Tyne with a displacement of 35,000 tons. The keel was laid three years ago and it is estimated to have cost eight million sterling.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—M. Caillaux in a statement on the Debt negotiations said that four Senators and four Deputies would accompany his mission to Washington. Mr. Franklin Bouillon had declined to join the mission on the ground of ill-health.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF MOSUL.

EXPIRY OF ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

COL. AMERY'S AT LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—In the course of a speech at the League Council on the subject of Iraq, Col. Amery emphasised that in the matter of replacing the present Anglo-Iraq Treaty by one of longer duration the British Government were not only speaking for themselves. He proceeded to read a message of the Iraq Premier announcing his Parliament's wish for an alliance with Britain on the expiry of the present Treaty. Col. Amery characterised the Boundary Commission's alternative suggestion that the disputed territory should be divided into Lesser Zab as the possible frontier as unjustifiable on the merits of the case and pointed out that the frontier that left Iraq from financial and military points of view would impose on her a task entirely beyond her capacity and for which the League could not expect the British Government or the taxpayer to make themselves responsible. Col. Amery added that the Treaty of Lausanne was only concerned with the Turco-Iraq frontier and not with the future of the Mosul vilayet. Britain was, therefore, fully entitled to press her claim for what she regarded as the proper frontier both from the viewpoints of the permanent security of Iraq and the maintenance of peaceful Turco-Iraq relations.

TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

At this afternoon's sitting of the League Council Rashid Pasha at length elaborated the Turkish case and stressed the significance of the alleged manifestations of the population of Mosul in favour of its restoration to the Turkish sovereignty and interpreted the Boundary Commission's report as indicating that the Turkish sovereignty was necessary for Mosul.

This meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT. AND IRAQ

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Colonial Office has issued a statement on the policy announced on behalf of the British Government at the special meeting of the Council of League to-day, namely, that continued co-operation of His Majesty's Government with the Iraq Government after the expiry of the present treaty will not involve additional Imperial expenditure beyond what was previously contemplated. The statement further says that indeed His Majesty's Government has every reason to hope that such an expenditure will continue to show a steady downward trend.—Reuter.

TURKISH ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—Col. Amery occupying Mr. Chamberlain's seat at this morning's meeting of the League of Nations Council, made an important statement refuting the Turkish Government's allegations as regards the violation of the so-called "Brussels" line of the Mosul frontier and demonstrations in the Aegean sea. The statement was made after the Turkish Minister repeated his allegations.—Reuter.

UNITED COMMAND IN MOROCCAN FIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved M. Painlevé's plans for the united command of the Military operations in Morocco under Marshal Petain, while Marshal Lyautey, acting in close concert with Marshal Petain, will exercise political action with the tribesmen. Marshal Lyautey will accordingly proceed to Morocco on the 12th September and return in October to acquaint Government with the result of his operations.—Reuter.

ALL ROUND ATTACK PLANNED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—The launching of a combined Franco-Spanish offensive in Morocco on an important scale from land, from the sea and from air is expected within 48 hours. A message from Tangier says the bombardment of the coast in the south and the east of Alhucemas has already begun. Troops are reported to be now landing and an expected attack will be delivered in the neighbourhood of the Franco-Spanish border in the north of Wozzan. Numerous air craft have arrived in Morocco and a considerable French naval force is under orders at the coast.—Reuter.

GAMELIN'S NEW OFFICE

SARRAIL NOT ENTIRE SUCCESS?

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—General Gamelin has been appointed Assistant High Commissioner for Syria and Commander-in-Chief in Levant. The newspapers state that General Gamelin will hold the same position in relation to Marshal Sarrail as General Naulin held to Weygand in Morocco.

"L'Echo de Paris" interprets General Gamelin's appointment as Government's realisation that Marshal Sarrail has not been an entire success.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN THE C. P.

THE BERARIS' SAD PLIGHT

WORSE THAN THAT OF CHINESE WOMAN

AN ANOMALOUS SITUATION.

We publish below the fifth of a series of articles in the course of which Our Special Commissioner sums up the results of his investigations on the spot of the present political situation in the Central Provinces and Berars.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

The Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford observed recently that "a woman of China" was said to undergo during her life-time three subjections, first to father then to husband, then to son. The people of Berar, as I noticed in the course of these investigations, imagine themselves to be in a much worse plight. They are subject to three controlling influences not one after another as in the case of the Chinese woman, but at one and the same time. As the new Governor reminded them in his message to the very first Legislative Committee for Berar which had a three days session in the middle of July last, the population of Berar was subject, to three sets of laws.

AN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

His Excellency the Governor reminded them thus of their position. "The laws to which you are subject in Berar fall into three classes—first those passed by the Imperial Legislature and applied to Berar by the Governor-General-in-Council, secondly those passed by the Legislature of the Central Provinces, and subsequently applied to Berar, again by the Governor-General-in-Council, and thirdly those promulgated by the Governor-General-in-Council especially for Berar." Sir Montagu Butler went on to point out that the Beraris are consulted in the making of the first two sets of laws through the medium of their representatives in the Central and C. P. legislatures respectively, but for the third set of laws for Berar they were "not yet formally consulted." Sir Frank Sly tried successfully to get the consent of the Central Authorities to the appointment of a Committee, called the Berar Legislative Committee before which legislation affecting purely Berar matters would be placed. The Committee is however an advisory body, though the precedent has been set of conducting its debates with all the dignity of a legislature enacting laws for a whole Province. The Beraris feel the anomaly of this position keenly, and educated Berar is to-day more anxious to see its voice dominant in the actual administration of its own territory than in schemes of obstruction within the C. P. Council as a whole.

BERAR FOR THE NIZAM.

But His Exalted Highness has something to say in the matter, and there is every

likelihood that he would not get tired of saying it. Berar is a province "leased in perpetuity" to the British Government, if one set of jurists are to be believed. Another set affirms that such a lease can be easily revised and justice be done to the Nizam, the owner by right of conquest of the Berar dominions. The British Government is of course there entirely for the good of others, and the Governor took care to remind the Berar Legislative Committee that "in order to safeguard the sovereign rights of His Exalted Highness only the Governor-General-in-Council can legislate for Berar, whilst the Governor of the Central Provinces acts as his local agent as head of the Berar administration."

THE LOCAL AGENT.

This language is worth careful study. The Beraris find that His Excellency the local agent can go about and try to ascertain what changes he has in mobilising jokenim opinion in Berar for working Dyarchy in the C. P., and they ask themselves why they should find their own progress retarded by being tacked on to the Hindi speaking Central Provinces. Are they anxious to go back under the paternalistic autocratic shelter of the Nizam? I asked an educated Mahomedan gentleman whether they would like to be again subjects of the Nizam. "They would," he said, but the Konkarnastha Brahmins would not allow it," and he had a good laugh over the reply. This answer is an illuminating commentary upon the belief widely held in Pre-Nizam circles that the imported Chitpavan talent which has been displaying its activities in Berar for the last two generations is working in favour of the status quo, and is in fact anxious to make Berar a political unit of a greater Maharashtra.

BERAR A SUB-PROVINCE?

I mention this state of feeling because it throws a flood of light upon the lukewarm attitude of the educated Berar in helping C. P. proper towards educational and administrative progress. The two elements are desperate in ambition, and in point of view. I have heard it suggested during this tour that it would be a good thing for Berar to be a sub-Province with a Deputy-Governor to whom would be attached a Legislative Council. But in a long talk with Mr. Amey, perhaps the shrewdest and most gifted leader of advanced politics in Berar, I discovered that such an ambition was shared in reality by very few Beraris.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' CONFERENCE.

GUJARATI PRESS OPINION.

The "Bombay Samachar," expresses great disappointment at the presidential address of Mr. Chintamani, who is one of the leading lights of the Liberals of India. Mr. Chintamani's denunciation of the Swarajist policy and his views regarding the non-co-operation movement are unjustifiable, since he was one of those who stood with the government in its policy of straining this popular movement. Although Mr. Chintamani himself and the whole Liberal Party had offered full co-operation and although the same Government does not care for their opinions, it is really regrettable that he still has no other advice for his countrymen but that of co-operation. It was expected that after the Birkenhead and Reading orations, the Liberals would join the other political parties and frame a common political programme as an effective reply to the bureaucracy, but they have believed these expectation, and have stuck to their old method of prayers and petitions. The policy of the Liberals has not only been fruitless but harmful to the country.

The "Sanj Vartman," terms this conference as a mere cry in the wilderness, since the Liberals have no solid support of the people. The denunciation of Gandhism and Swarajism by both Mr. Kanat and Mr. Chintamani is absolutely unfair. After their sorrowful experience of the fruitless policy of working the Reforms, they should have joined the majority of the Indian Nation, and evolved a new and vigorous policy for the attainment of freedom, but it is regrettable that they have not yet left their old groove.

STARVING INDIANS OUT OF S. AFRICA

BREACH OF 1914 AGREEMENT.

MAHATMA ON ASIATIC BILL.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Commenting on the Asiatic Bill recently introduced in the Union Parliament of South Africa Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—"It reduces the position of the resident Indian population to such an extent that without the Union Government having to pay any compensation whatever there will be no Indian settlers in South Africa within a few years' time if the provisions of the Bill are applied enough stringency. There will be powers given to the administration to freeze out every Indian, no matter what his status may be in the land or his adoption or even of his birth, for the bill makes no distinction between Indians born in South Africa and domiciled in South Africa. Safeguards provided by the Bill are all illusory and can be rendered perfectly nugatory. The Bill is an indication of the determination of the Union Government to starve Indians out of South Africa. So far as public opinion here is concerned it is unanimously on the side of the Indian settlers. Unfortunately for them it is at present ineffective. Such as it is, it will certainly be mobilized for the purpose of preventing the impending spoliation of our countrymen in South Africa in total disregard of the agreement of 1914 which was designed to guarantee the then existing rights of the Indian residents in South Africa.—A. P.

REPATRIATION SCANDAL.

MR. NAIDU ON ASIATIC BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. R. Naidu, Editor, "Indians Abroad," Madras, en route to South Africa, addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian National Association the subject being the "Position of Indians abroad." He especially laid stress on the present anti-Indian legislation in South Africa, in opposing which effectively lay the test of the Government of India's sincerity. Simply deputing an officer to London for discussion is no good solution of the overseas Indians' problem. The repatriation scandal of South Africa is heart-rending. His main quarrel is with Indian Leaders including the Legislative Council members who are apathetic and who showed complete ignorance of the problem of Indians overseas.

Subsequently interviewed, he stated that the statement made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association regarding deck passengers' hardships was surprising. He wished that Messrs. Petit and Natrajan had travelled to Africa as deck passengers. Only then they could rightly appreciate the hardships and the treatment meted out to the passengers. Incidentally questioned what he thought of the views expressed in the "Zanzibar Voice" regarding the Lowlands of Kenya he said he thought it advisable that the decision should be left to Indians on the spot. Regarding Indian subordinates in the East African provincial governments, including Tanganyika, he said members of the Indian Legislatures should treat that point against the Lee recommendations. Mr. Naidu will visit Tanganyika shortly.

RELAXING IMPERIALISTIC GRIP!

CHINESE TREATY SIGNATORIES' NOTE

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Washington.—Nine Powers who are the signatories of the Peking Conference Chinese Treaty have notified the Peking Government in identical notes of their readiness to appoint commissioners to consider what steps, if any, may be taken with a view to the relinquishment of their extra-territorial privileges.—Reuter.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Sydney.—The speaker at the dinner given last night by the State Government in honour of the visiting pressmen developed into discussion of the "white Australia" policy. The Governor presided over the occasion. Minister Loughlan opened the subject by explaining the policy on which Australia was unanimous and which was not based on any idea of racial superiority of the whites, but on the well-known dissimilarity of the whites and the coloureds in feeling, sentiment and other respects. Australia recognised the need for more people, but did not, by wholesale immigration, want to introduce slumdom and poverty into the country. She wanted to protect her standard of living which was at least not excelled by any other nation in the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Arthur Moore of Calcutta asked how from the military viewpoint Australia could be held in the event of a war with a strong Asiatic Power. In such eventuality she would need assistance from outside and the nearest place for her to appeal to would be India—a country whose people she would not admit in peace time. India would, of course, come to her aid and it might turn out that the danger to Australia did not come so much from inside as from outside which was worth remembering in connection with immigration.—Reuter.

FALSE RUMOURS.

PROPHET'S TOMB NOT BOMBARDED.

RABIGH SHAIKH'S MESSAGE

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee Karachi wires:—

Shakh Abdul Majid, President Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, had sent a wireless message to the Shaikh of Rabigh requesting him to wire reliable news about the siege of Medina as the rumours about the Prophet's tomb being bombarded had created consternation among Indian Muslims.

The Shaikh of Rabigh has sent a wireless message received here on the 3rd instant which states: Medina surrounded. Rumours about Prophet's tomb bombarded false.

PERSIANS AND WAHABI EXCESSES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

The following private telegram has been received in Bombay from the Chamber of Commerce, Teheran:—

"You are aware of the bombardment by the Wahabis of Medina, the damage to the great mosque and the dome of the Prophet's tomb as well as the destruction of the mosque of Jaffer and the tomb of the Great Khadijah. The Government and the nation of Iran are determined to vindicate the honour of Islam against the Wahabis. No doubt the Moslems the world over will not hesitate to sacrifice their life and property for it. Please publish this sentiment of our proposal in your newspapers. What are the steps which the Moslems of India contemplate adopting? In order to express abhorrence for the acts of the Wahabis, we will suspend all business on Saturday. We have no doubt all the Muslims of the world ought also to act similarly.—A.P.

AIRSHIP DISASTER.

AN OBSERVER'S DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Cambridge (Ohio).—It is now reported that 12 were killed and 15 injured in the "Shenandoah" disaster. Commanders Hancock and Lansdowne were among the dead. Ambulances are just beginning to bring the dead and the injured hither. It is so far known that no explosion occurred on the "Shenandoah" which was simply unable to fight the gale and broke into two. The "Shenandoah" crashed for an hour over Cambridge apparently in distress before she broke into two. The gale sprang up during this period and the dirigible partly turned over her side before she drifted southwards. Her second portion fell at Sharon ten miles to the south of Ava. The dirigible was inflated with helium gas which is non-inflammable and nonpoisonous. Most of those killed were in the Controller's Cabin which was crushed when the ship was wrecked.

A thrilling story was told by an American observer aboard the "Shenandoah" who drifted for half an hour in a fragment of the airship after the disaster. Mr. Hall says that the dirigible was travelling at the altitude of 3,000 feet when she encountered the storm which she endeavoured to dodge by constantly changing her course but was forced up to 5,500 feet. Valves were opened and gas let out. The ship was lowered and drawing away from the storm at the rate of fifty miles an hour when suddenly she was enveloped and the ship broke into three pieces. The catastrophe was in no way due to a defect in the airship. The availability of meteorological advices in that vicinity would have saved the ship. The behaviour of the crew was magnificent.—Reuter.

CRASH OF AN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cumberland, (Ohio).—It is reported that the airship "Shenandoah" crashed about six miles from here and that two were killed and seven injured.

(Later).

The "Shenandoah" broke into two while flying over the village of Ava during a gale and a thunderstorm. One half landed in a cornfield 4½ miles South of Pleasant City while the other half floated away eastwards. The "Shenandoah" left Lakehurst (New Jersey) at six yesterday morning on a flight to Minnesota intending to pass eleven states. It was last reported as wheeling over West Virginia and proceeding in the westward direction. Captain Lansdowne is in command with a crew of 35.

Washington.—The wreck of the "Shenandoah" and the loss of two lives are officially confirmed.—Reuter's Special.

FLIGHT OF P. B. I. POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Washington.—Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy, has ordered an indefinite postponement of the flight from San Francisco to Honolulu of a third naval seaplane, P.B.I., which was due to start to-morrow as he desires that all efforts of the Navy must be concentrated on the search for the missing PN 9.—Reuter.

LOSS OF SUBMARINE "VINEZIRO."

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Rome.—The submarine "Veneziro" is reported to have been sighted in the sea bottom near Cape Passaro at depth of 300 feet. The Navy Department has notified the families concerned of the death of fifty-five crew.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT.

BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

COAL GRADING BILL CARRIED

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Assembly unanimously passed this evening the Coal Grading Bill as amended by the Select Committee without any further amendment.

The Assembly has also passed the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The Home Member's bill to penalise corrupt practices among members of the Legislative bodies was referred to a Select Committee which, however, will not sit till the next session.

Minor bills amending the Provident Fund Act and Opium Act were passed without discussion.

The Bill amending Criminal Procedure Code was not considered owing to the lateness of the hour and the House rose at 5/20. It will meet again on Monday to discuss the Reforms resolution.

Important and partly controversial motions appeared on the order paper of the Assembly today. These included further discussion of the Age of Consent Bill and the second and third readings of the Coal Grading Bill, the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, the Legislative Bodies Corrupt Practices Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code amendment Bill, the Provident Fund Bill and the Opium Bill.

About a hundred questions were answered.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The House then proceeded with further discussion on the clauses of the Age of Consent Bill.

Dr. Datta moved that the age of consent for married girls be raised to 14 years instead of 13 as provided by the proposed Bill. He said his amendment was for educating the community, for the betterment of health and for safeguarding the interests of the community.

The Home Member said his offer was only this, that he could by executive reference consult the Local Governments and administrations on Dr. Datta's proposal to raise the age to fifteen in case of non-marital relations.

Capt. Hira Singh narrated interesting stories amidst considerable laughter to prove his point that unless the age was raised India would not be able to produce leaders of the army and that these would continue to be provided only by a few martial communities. The House should not sacrifice the happiness of the nation by yielding to orthodox opposition of some Madras and Bengal Members.

Dr. Datta's amendment was withdrawn. On the Home Member's threat that he would withdraw his previous offer of consulting to the Local Governments, in case Dr. Datta moved his amendment, the latter withdrew the same.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's amendment that the punishment to a husband should be only by a fine and not by imprisonment because the latter would cause domestic ruin, was rejected by 64 votes to 29, so also was Mr. Acharya's which pleaded for a small compromise by proposing that punishment in case of husband be only six months' imprisonment or a fine. This also was rejected by the House by 59 votes to 37.

All clauses having been passed the Home Member moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Rangachari assured that he did not take the orthodox view. The fact, however, was that though public opinion was advanced there were still communities which believed in early marriages and their early consummation. He, therefore, warned Government that such communities should not be harassed as the result of the administration of this law. Personally, he accepted the bill and thought it was a wise step which the Assembly would not regret.

Mr. Rama Iyengar once again appealed to the house to exclude husbands from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Kellat said he was neither a reckless reformer nor bogged in these matters. He would accept the bill as a whole although he had voted for the amendments to modify the punishment.

Mr. Belve spoke for over twenty minutes and heatedly opposed the Bill.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt felt he could not give his silent vote and vehemently protested against the Bill. They had come to the House not to introduce social legislation but to secure constitutional changes. (Hear, hear and laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Government believed that as the speech of Mr. Rangachari had shown it was carrying with the Bill the advanced section of the orthodox community. (Applause).

The Bill was declared carried by a division of 84 votes against 11.

COAL GRADING BILL.

Sir Charles Innes moved the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Coal Grading Bill. The Committee, he said, examined the report and came to unanimous conclusions. The Bill had been improved by the Select Committee and the best thing the House could do was to pass it today.

Sir Willoughby Curry asked the Assembly to pass the Bill as soon as possible.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained that the joint minute by him and by Mr. Abhyankar was only explanatory. They wanted to show that they did not fully accept the Noyce Committee's report but found that the Bill as a whole was acceptable to them, though he would have liked some improvement in one or two matters.

Mr. Neogy said it was his privilege 13 months ago to bring to the notice of the Assembly the serious difficulties of the coal

trade. The present legislation was the only feasible action which had been taken since that date in aid of the trade.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said it were the sins of omission and commission on the part of Government which had made it incumbent on Government now to come to the help of the coal trade. If Government had not been unresponsive, the position would not have been so bad as now. He feared Government did not listen to the warning from responsible commercial quarters not to wait till an industry was on its last leg before coming to its help. If timely action had been taken commerce member need not have come to the house and say that unless the Bill was passed to-day there and then, there was the fear of the industry going beyond redemption.

Sir Charles Innes confessed he never expected Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to accuse him of being unresponsive to the demands of the commercial community. He should know that Government was forced to impose embargo on coal because of representation from various chambers including the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sir Purshotamdas:—Did my Hon. friend attend to the complaints regarding the distribution of wages?

Sir Charles Innes:—We did our very best.

Sir Purshotamdas:—If I may say so your best was the poorest.

Sir Charles Innes:—What about the wages supplied to Tatas and the assistance rendered.

Sir Purshotamdas:—You did it during the war because the Tata works were very useful to you.

Sir Charles said he was most reluctant to enter into a controversy in this matter. Turning to speech of Sir W. Carr he acknowledged the help received from him. A regards the vexed question of railway coal-lies raised by Mr. Neogy, Government was awaiting the views of the mining bodies, and these would be published. He, however, pointed out that in this matter the coal trade was not guilty.

Their policy in 1920-21 was to squeeze as much out of the railways as possible and no wonder the railways took up the question of investing money in collieries thereby saving considerably over the prices charged to them. As regards wagon supply he maintained that considerable progress had been made. In the last year they carried a million ton more coal. They were doing their best to provide further increased facilities. He assured Mr. Neogy that Government stood the pledge of referring the coal question to the Tariff Board but as this was a busy body they had first appointed the Noyce Committee. Government would ask the Tariff Board to take up the question of the coal industry as soon as possible. As regards freights on long distance traffic he hoped they would come to a decision soon.

Mr. Neogy next raised discussion on the constitution of the Grading Board and wanted it to be more representative but withdrew his amendment after Sir Charles Innes had assured that the Railway Chief Mining Engineer was appointed president because of the unanimous wish of both Mining Association and the Mining Federation. The present constitution of the Board was only temporary and he looked forward to the time when the trade would constitute its own board. Finally Sir Charles Innes expressed gratitude to the house for its attitude on the measure which he hoped would go a great deal to help the Indian coal trade. The house then unanimously passed the Coal Grading Bill amidst applause.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA.

The Commerce Member's Bill about the carriage of goods by sea was also passed as amended by the select committee. Sir Purshotamdas took this occasion to impress on the Government desirability of substantial and direct representation of India on any international conference, whose decisions they were to be asked to ratify. Sir Charles Innes said that Sir William Meyer represented India on the shipping committee in London which really prepared the ground for the adoption of propositions by the International Conference.

The House next passed without discussion, Mr. Tonkinson's Bill amending the Provident Fund Act and Sir Basil Blackett's bill amending the Opium Act with a view to centralize the administration of opium.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN LEGISLATURES.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved the consideration of his Bill to penalise the corrupt practices in legislative bodies. He said he would be quite agreeable to the motion for a Select Committee because all he wanted now was that the House should accept the principle underlying the Bill. Replying to Mr. Chetty's interruption he also promised to circulate the Bill and to place these opinions before the Select Committee in Delhi next session.

Mr. Charters moved for a Select Committee. His intention he said, was to see that members representing Chambers and Trade Union or other unions and such bodies who were in receipt of remuneration from these bodies be excluded. When the president was about to put the motion to vote Mr. Ramchandra Rao rose to move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon and submitted that he was in order in doing so. The President held that it was open to him to take the motion in any order he pleased and that he would allow the motion for circulation only after the house had given its opinion on the motion for a select committee.

Mr. Rao said he would then oppose the motion for a select committee. His reason was that in this matter provincial councils and Governments were also concerned and their views must be ascertained before the select committee sat.

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Councils and Governments were also concerned and their views must be ascertained before the Select Committee sat. He understood that Sir Alexander Muddiman did not want to circulate the views of Local Governments on the Muddiman Report. Sir Alexander Muddiman explained that he had already told the House that he would circulate the bill and he promised to place before the committee the opinions of Local Governments on the bill when they were received. Hitherto Local Governments had not been addressed on this question at all.

Mr. Abdul Kassin then rose and strongly supported the bill. He amidst cries of denial asserted that corruption had been practised in Legislative bodies.

Pundit Motilal said in accepting to sit on the Select Committee he must make it clear that he accepted nothing more than the principle that corruption in Legislative bodies should be penalised. He did not commit himself to any procedure or definition given in the bill. (The Home Member nodded assent). It would be open to him to suggest in the Select Committee that the Bill was not needed and that the purpose could be served by amending the Penal Code.

Pundit Motilal continued public servants were penalised for corruption but members of the Assembly were not considered public servants though their functions required greater purity than even in a public servant. There was no objection to the penalization of corruption which so far as he knew was not a penal offence at present. Sir Alexander Muddiman readily agreed to the point of view stated by Pundit Motilal.

The House, thereupon, referred the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the Home Member, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Pundit Motilal, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Sarfaraz Mutalik and Mr. Charters.

As it was 5-20 the Home Member did not move the consideration of his Bill to amend Cr. P.C. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday, when the question of Reforms will be discussed.—A.P.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Charles Innes replying to Mr. Sarfaraz Khan said that no decision had yet been reached on the question of establishing a Rates Tribunal. The matter had again been referred to the Secretary of State whose reply was awaited.

Sir Alexander Muddiman answering Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's question regarding the syllabus for the Indian Civil Service examination in India said he was not at present disposed to consider any changes in the syllabus of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service in India in view of the fact that a Public Service Commission would shortly be established and one of the primary functions of that Commission would be to advise Government in questions of this nature.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in reply to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that the Government of India had called for a report from the Local Government on certain memorials which they received alleging that the capital of the United Provinces was being audaciously transferred to Lucknow. The Local Government reported that there is not and never has been any question of transfer of the capital to Lucknow and that the allegations regarding the intentions of the Local Government were unfounded. The memorials were so informed and the Government of India considered that no useful purpose would be served by laying a copy of the letter from the Local Government on the table of the House.

About a hundred questions were answered today. Some of these related to matters already previously interpellated upon by other members. The majority of the questions related to clerical and ministerial appointments and some of them raised an issue of communal proportion in various departments.

Sir Abdul Qayum asked whether Government was merely giving figures of communal proportions or had also proposed to give effect to the claims of the minorities. Sir Basil Blackett replied that Government had given due consideration to the interests of various nationalities in service in the various departments.

Mr. G. P. Singh: I don't mind Biharos there. (Laughter).

Lala Dunichand raised the question of a sleeper contract and asserted that fifty lakhs profit had been made by Messrs. Spedding and Co. at the expense of the taxpayer because the N. W. Railway had given a monopoly contract to this firm.

Sir Charles Innes placed a statement on the table explaining the position and giving facts about the contract. He asked Lala Dunichand to study this statement before asking supplementary questions on the subject.

Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the business for the next week. 7th and 8th September will be devoted to a discussion on the Reforms.

The Home Member said that on Thursday, next two resolutions of the Government about the Tariff Boards report on steel and paper would be put before the House. The motion about steel proposes to pay a bounty of Rs. 12 a ton instead of Rs. 18 a ton and to pay the maximum of 60 lakhs of rupees instead of 50 lakhs which were proposed by the Tariff Board. The resolution also stipulates that the bounty to be paid till the end of March 1926 should not exceed 18 lakhs and that to be paid up till March 1927 should not exceed 42 lakhs.

As regards paper the Government resolution proposes to assist bamboo paper and paper pulp industry by imposition until 31st March 1932 of the Specific Protective Duty of one anna per pound on printing paper (other than chrome, marble, flint, poster and stencils) which contain less than 65 per cent of mechanical pulp and on all writing paper. If this resolution is passed the Assembly would be asked to pass the Bill on Thursday giving effect to it. He further said that the House would be asked to discuss Mr. Sim's resolution on Railway Account and Audit and also to pass various Bills passed by the Council

of State and to consider the Select Committee's report on the Limitations Bill and pass the Bill.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

ELDERS AGAINST REPEAL!

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Council of State reassembled this morning with an important agenda. First of all Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The object of the Bill was to amend Section 123 dealing with gifts by providing an exception clause. The proposed amendment is urged for final removal of all doubts as to the construction of the Sections in the principal Act as they now stand.

The Bill was introduced without opposition.

TEXTILE CRISIS RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer had on the Agenda paper a resolution for immediate enquiry into the condition of the Cotton Mill Industry and into the remedies for its amelioration.

Mr. Sethna had an amendment to the effect that the collection of the Excise Duty be suspended for at least the remaining months of the current official year before considering the necessity of instituting any enquiry into the existing conditions of the industry.

Mr. Jaffer did not move the resolution, in view of the fact that since he gave notice of the motion, a deputation of mill-owners waited upon the Viceroy replying to which His Excellency had thrown out a suggestion for enquiry. This suggestion was now under consideration of the mill-owners.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES: Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) then moved for consideration of the Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the Ordinary Criminal Law as passed by the Assembly last March on the motion of Mr. Patel. The special enactments referred to are the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation, 1918, the Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1919, Regulation for Confinement of State Prisoners, Bombay State Prisoners Act, 1920, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.

The motion was put to the vote and lost, nine voting for and twenty-nine against it. The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The following are the names of supporters of Mr. Ramdas's bill:—Mr. Kheparde, Doctor Dwarkadas, Mitter, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Manohandas Ramjee, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Barooah and Mr. Vedamurthi.

Among the twenty-nine votes were: Lala Ramdas, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Manekjee Dadabhai, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Ismail Khan, Raja Rampal Singh, Sir Arthur Froom besides officials and others. Mr. Natesana was not present when the motion was put to the vote.

After the motion was defeated Sir Narasimha Sarma informed that five Government bills would be taken for consideration on the 8th September. The question of bounty for steel would be discussed on the motion of Mr. Chedwick as also the amendment of the electoral rules. Muddiman Committee report would be discussed on the 11th and 12th September when Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari's motion for a convention draft constitution and Mr. Sethna's motion for a committee on provincial autonomy would also be considered. Probably the 17th September would be the final day of the session.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

PRESS AND MANAGING COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS.

Mr. Lakshmidas Rajoi Tairsee has addressed the following:—

To the Secretary, Indian Merchant's Chamber.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the resolution arrived at yesterday's meeting re the members of the Managing Committee and the proceedings of the Committee meeting I will be obliged, if you will please communicate the same to the Press as the same relates to them. If necessary you will please obtain the sanction of the Vice-President.

Commending this to your attention.

Faithfully yours,

(Sd.) L. R. TAIRSEE.

To the Secretary, Indian Merchant's Chamber.

Sir,—Please note that at the next meeting of the Managing Committee I will move.

"That the meetings of the Managing Committee be open to the Press unless otherwise decided by the Committee and also in the event of the above proposition not being accepted another proposition."

"That the report of the proceedings of the Managing Committee be supplied to the Press the day after the meeting has been held."

Faithfully yours,

(Sd.) L. R. TAIRSEE.

To the Secretary, Indian Merchant's Chamber.

Gentlemen,—Please note that at the next three monthly meeting of the general body I will move that the meetings of the Managing Committee be open to the Press unless otherwise decided by the Committee. Commending this to your attention.

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of State and to consider the Select Committee's report on the Limitations Bill and pass the Bill.

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MADRAS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MUSLIM PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Mr. Mirza Hasham Ispahani, a Persian merchant, and filed a complaint charging Aga Syed Ibrahim with defamation.

The complaint stated that Aga Syed Ibrahim is a preacher and visits Bombay during the month of Muhurum to discourse on and narrate the martyrdom of Imam Hussein. The complainant had exhibited certain letters to the "Times of India" advocating the abolition of cow sacrifice to promote feelings of amity and good understanding between Muslims and Hindus pointing out that cow sacrifice was not customary in other parts of the Islamic world. The complainant in his letters had also deprecated the intended Haj pilgrimage owing to the hazardous condition of affairs in the Hedjaz and stating that Muslim Governments had prohibited the pilgrimages until more settled conditions prevailed.

Aga Syed Ibrahim Buseri gave certain recitations at the Imambara of the late Anim Tijjar in Mirza Ali Street from 11th to 18th day of Muhurum and during these recitations, the accused was alleged to have indulged in very defamatory statements about the complainant, calling the complainant a kaffir, wine bibber and evil-doer, drinking wine in company of his wife. The words of the accused were a subject of gossip and scandal in the complainant's community and had lowered him in the estimation of his co-religionists.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against Aga Syed Ibrahim Buseri.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

AGAINST A SWAMI.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "POLE"

The case in which Mr. Praggi Suri and Goswami Bhagratiji, widow of Goswami Devakinand, charged "Pravasi Pagal", editor and publisher of "Pole", and Mr. T. W. Joshi, printer, with defamation came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Messrs. Frank Oliveira and Kanuga appeared for the complainants, while Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused No. 1 and Mr. K. F. Narayan, pleader, defended accused No. 2.

In opening the case for the complainant Mr. Welinkar said that the complainant was a follower of the late Goswami Devakinand, who was a descendant of Sri. Vaidyanathacharya and had a large following of Vaishnavites all over India. The accused No. 1, "Pravasi Pagal", which literally translated would mean idiotic traveller or a lunatic was the editor and publisher of a Gujarati periodical entitled the "Pole". The complainant's attention was drawn to a note in one of the issues of the "Pole" that reminiscences of Goswami Devakinand would be published in the next issue. That was in the issue No. 23 of "Pole" published on June 19. In the next issue dated June 26 only a photo of the late Goswami was published with a note that owing to want of space, the reminiscences of the Goswami had been held over. The reminiscences did not even appear in the issue of July 2.

The Magistrate: "It was in keeping with true commercial journalistic instinct. I believe to keep alive the interest of the readers in the subject."

Mr. Welinkar: "Yes, I should think so."

Continuing Mr. Welinkar then read the passages alleged to be defamatory of the late Goswami accusing him of preaching one thing and acting in another way, in that the Goswami preached against child and old age marriages, but at the same time, himself contracting a marriage with a young damsel from the South for the third time at a very advanced age and permitting his son a child to be married at a very tender age. It was further stated in the "Pole" that verily must the disciple of the Goswami have considered that they were rid of a good riddance when the Goswami departed from the world. The late Goswami was further alleged to be annoyed at the sight of a Brahmin, but being chery at the sight of "veshas" (prostitutes). This submitted, Mr. Welinkar reflected on the moral character of the Goswami who was held in great reverence by a large following of Vaishnavas. The Goswami was further alleged to be on terms of intimacy with a Bhatia widow of his age and that when that woman was won over by another man, the Goswami was alleged to have been annoyed and thought of contracting the third marriage. At the sight of the girl from the South the paper stated, the face of the Goswami brightened up. All these statements, said Mr. Welinkar, constituted grossly defamatory statements, attributing to the late Goswami moral turpitude.

Mr. Praggi Suri, the complainant, was then examined by Mr. Welinkar. The complainant stated that he knew the late Goswami as his disciple and stated that all the allegations contained in the "Pole" were entirely false.

The case stands adjourned.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

ASHRAMA.

AN APPEAL.

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Khar (Bandra), write as follows:—

The name of Swami Vivekananda is today a household word in our country, and the service rendered by the Mission, founded by the patriot-saint of Modern India for the last thirty years is indeed a glorious record.

The sacrifice and self-less labours of the workers of the Mission in famine and

flood-stricken districts of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Behar and Orissa have elicited the admiration of both the public and the Government and their services are now requisitioned by the Government, whenever there is an outbreak of epidemic or famine. The charitable and philanthropic work carried on by the Mission in the fief cities of Benares and Harwar can be appreciated only by the poor and homeless pilgrims, who go there year after year to spend their evening of life. Its educational institutions in the four provinces are supported by the public as well as the Government. The Student's Home in the city of Madras is the most remarkable of its kind. It has 150 students, who are given free boarding and lodging. The secular education that the boys receive in the schools and colleges is supplemented by spiritual training in the Home. The missionary work of the Mission is being carried on successfully in the Far West, in the United States of America. At present there are three big centres in New York, Boston and San Francisco with permanent home of their own.

In response to an invitation from some of the leading citizens of Bombay, Swami Nandanaji, the President of the Madras branch of the Mission, came here in 1923 and delivered a series of lectures. The public were much impressed by his personality and eloquence, and a movement was set on foot for starting an Ashrama. Since then the Mission has been spreading its wholesome influence in the city by holding weekly sashes and public discourses at the Ashrama as well as, in the different parts of the city. Swami Yashwanand, the gifted editor of the "Pravasi Pagal", has been recently placed in charge of the Ashrama. There are possibilities for expansion of the activities of the Mission in the Bombay Presidency but no scheme can be taken up unless and until the Mission has a permanent home of its own. The public of Bombay have been informed from time to time that the construction of a modest building in the Khar model suburb has been begun. But we are handicapped for want of funds. The cadres of the Mission are generally supported by the middle-class gentry, and it is from the middle-class citizens of Bombay that we expect their humble contributions. (The monthly house-rent of Rs. 120 is a recurring drain on the slender resources of the Ashrama. That is why it is all the more imperative to expedite the construction of the Ashrama building.) A loan of Rs. 2000 had to be borrowed from the Development Department in this connection. Will not the public come forward to finance an institution which is not meant for any particular creed or community, and which has been started to remove a long-felt want of this Cosmopolitan city of Bombay?

Since publishing our last report we have received the following amounts which we acknowledge with sincere thanks:—

Collection through Keshava Madhav Rao Rs. 11; K. K. S. (2nd instalment), Rs. 14; Gorgaonkar Esq., Rs. 50; B. N. Subnis Esq., Rs. 100; Manilal D. Nanavati Esq., Rs. 20; V. N. Kamath Esq., Rs. 10; Shantaram A. Subnis Esq., Rs. 50; D. Rama Rao Esq., Rs. 30; R. K. P. (3rd instalment) Rs. 60; D. A. Telang (through R. K. P.), Rs. 10; "A. Parsi" (4th instalment), Rs. 125; Mrs. Jagjivan Vallabhadra, Rs. 25; K. Narayan Rao (Thru. K. A. Narayan Iyer), Rs. 10; collection through K. A. Narayan Iyer, Rs. 50; collection

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through S. R. Subramaniam, Rs. 33; Bhat and Co., through Kalyanji Desai, Rs. 125; Mulji Lakshmidas (Thru. Mr. Popat), Rs. 19; collection through K. A. Narayan Iyer, Rs. 21; collection through Kalyanji Desai, Rs. 25; N. C. Charkravarty Esq., Rs. 20; Changanalal Daya Bhai Esq., Rs. 50.

The Hon. Secy. Ganeshotsav Committee, Saraswat Building, Andheri, Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Maneckji Kalapeshi, Rs. 25; Seth Ramnarayan Harmandrai, Rs. 500; Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 641-9-0; Total Rs. 7575.

The Charitable Dispensary attached to the Ashrama, which was closed for want of funds has been revived, and many poor and needy people are being benefited. Our special thanks are due to Mr. Bhujang Rao, Proprietor of the Bombay Surgical Store, for equipping the Dispensary with medicine and surgical instruments. Mr. V. N. Kamath gave a donation of Rs. 20 in two instalments to the dispensary fund. Donations, large or small, towards the Ashram Building Fund and the Charitable Dispensary, will be thankfully received by the President of the Ashram. Khar (Bandra) Bombay No. 20.

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Liniment. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmed

abad—good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. B

darter, Bombay,—quite a marvel. S. A. Rao,

Esq., B. A. Deputy Collector, Yellare—Done

me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon

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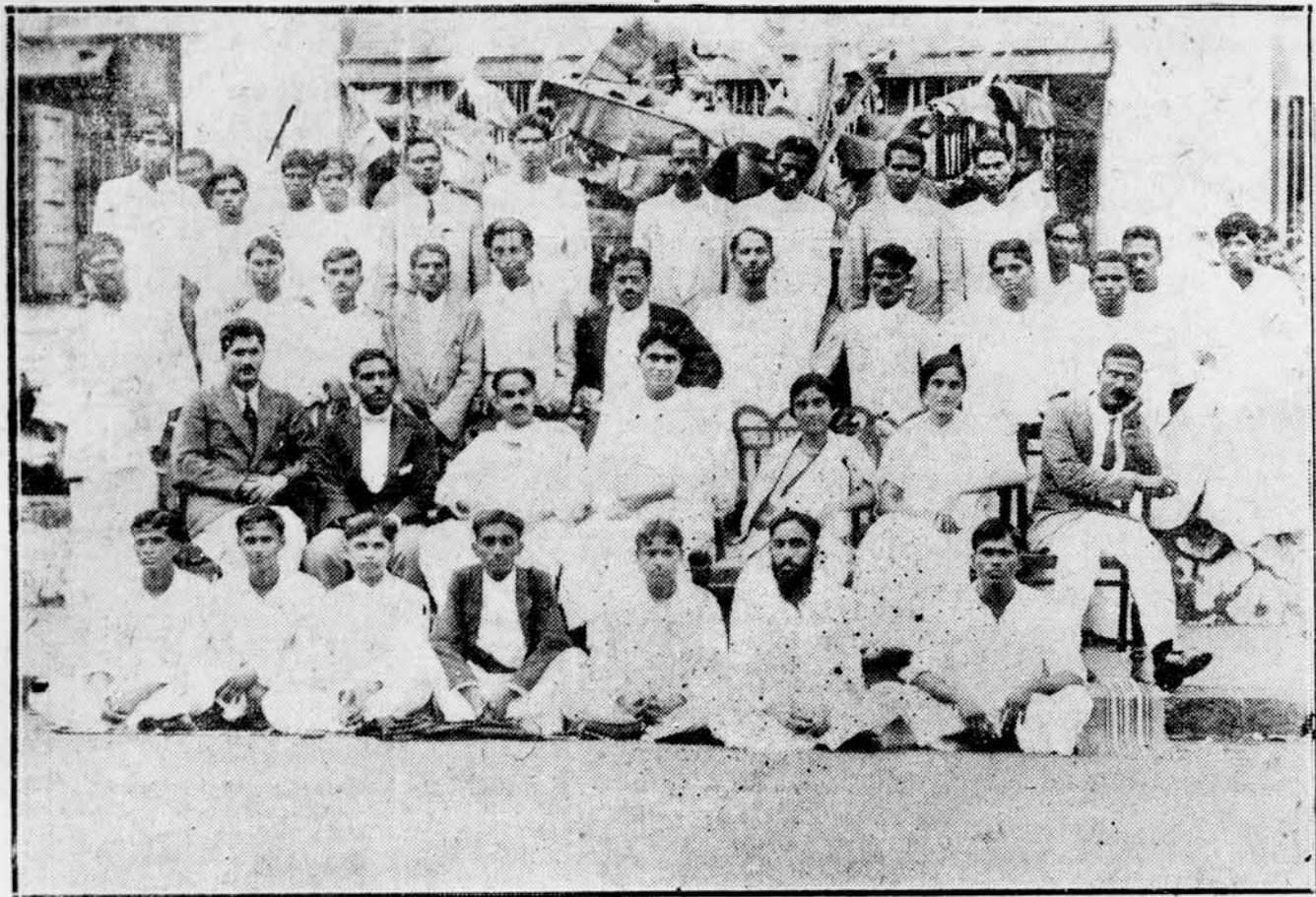


Photo by Tharavanan and Pillai

Prominent members of the Nayar community in Bombay who celebrated their annual "Onam" feast on Sunday the 30th ult. Mr. K. M. Panikkar, who presided on the occasion, and Mr. P. Joseph are seen seated on chairs (third and fourth from left).

"GANAPATI" AT SHOLAPUR.



A new and welcome feature of this year's Ganpati festival at Sholapur was the free mixing together of the "higher" and "depressed" class Hindus at an "all-Hindu Ganpati" gathering as seen in this photograph.

RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA MELA.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The Lokmanya Rashtriya Naidu graced the occasion by their presence. The photographs from left to right show the Mela, the audience with Mahatma and Mrs. Naidu in front, and a scene from "Shoor Abala" one of the items in the programme.



PROGRAMME BEFORE COUNTRY

SWARAJISTS THE ONLY REAL ONE.

CHAMAN LALL AND SATYAMURTHY'S FAITH

Messrs. D. Chaman Lall and S. Satyamurthy who have lately returned to India from a tour in England have made the following joint statement:—

We cannot begin our statement on the present situation in India without referring to the loss caused by the death of Deshabandhu Das. Numerous and eloquent tributes have been paid to him. As his political disciples, we do not feel that we need add to them; but we strongly recommend to our countrymen that the memories of Lokmanya Tilak and Deshabandhu Das should be perpetuated by statues in all the important cities of India. Deshabandhu Das, like Lokmanya Tilak, was a realistic politician, an uncompromising champion of the poor and the greatest enemy of imperialism in the East.

During the last few months, we have had exceptional opportunities of coming into contact with British, European, and general world opinion on India. As a result, we desire to impress on the country and on the Swaraj Party the need for vigorous and continuous foreign propaganda, in the Press and on the platform, in Britain, Europe, America, Japan and China. We realise that the sanction for enforcing India's demands can and must come only from India. But we also realise that today, time and distance have nearly been annihilated. India cannot, therefore, afford to remain isolated in her struggle for freedom. Moreover, India's enemies are carrying on propaganda against her in other countries. India must not let her case go by default. We are anxious that the question of Indian freedom, political and economic, should be made an international question of first-rate importance. In view of the blank refusal of the Imperialist reactionaries who are in control of the British Government to recognise our claims, aided and abetted by the time-serving tactics of the leaders of the official Labour Party in Parliament in view of the fatuous pronouncement of the Govern-

ment of India through the Viceroy in his speech opening the August session of the Assembly and in view of the new position of the Swaraj Party in its relation to the Congress, we feel the time has come for a clear and definite statement on the following issues.

Firstly we must define our goal. We are content that it should be defined as Dominion Status. But we are anxious that the Swaraj Party should make it clear, that we are for Dominion Status which involves the right to separate. Canada and Australia have already been permitted to take steps which give them the status of Sovereign Nations. Britain has been compelled to recognise that in future wars, the Dominions cannot be expected to take any part unless they have had a part in the making of them. For instance it is a humiliation for India that Indian soldiers should be sent to China to fight the Chinese who are struggling for their freedom. If Dominion Status means that India will be compelled to fight Britain's wars, we are against it. Secondly we feel that the Swaraj Party must increasingly inform and direct its activities with a view to securing Swaraj in the words of Deshabandhu Das not for the two per cent. Who belong to the possessing class but for the 98 per cent. who belong to the class of the dispossessed. The former have been amazingly described by Mahatma Gandhi recently as the trustees of the workers and peasants. The world has moved too far for such medieval notions to survive. None is so visionary as this who expects the masses who are in a chronic state of starvation to accept this description of people who are responsible for their starvation, or who expects them in the great struggle ahead of us to work themselves into ecstasy about abstract ideas.

DEFENCE OF INDIA BY INDIANS.

The extent to which non-violence means that no countenance shall be given to secret assassination or the cult of the bomb as a means of securing the country's freedom, we are in entire agreement. But under the cloak of non-violence, a good deal of loose thinking has been indulged in the country as regards the question of the defence of India. We desire to express our conviction that (if India had to-day adequate armed forces and challenged Great Britain claiming her right to rule herself, the opinion of the civilised world would be with us. That was indeed the implication of a portion of Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords. We feel very strongly that the nation must concentrate on this vital question of National defence. To this end, we should insist that the Indian Army should cease to be mercenary army and should not be treated as part of the army of the

MR. S. SATYAMURTHY M.L.C.



The intrepid Swarajist member of the Madras Legislative Council who returned to India on Monday last after a brief visit to England where he was able to enlist the sympathy of a good many Labour leaders in the cause of Indian freedom.

British Empire. We should press that the Arms Act should be repealed and that the British element in the Army which is unnecessary for the purpose of external defence should be gradually eliminated, adequate provision being made during an agreed period of transition for Indian officers being trained to take the place of British Officers. We should also insist that recruitment should not be confined to the so-called martial classes, but should be from all classes of Indians and that Indians should be freely recruited to all units in the army, including the artillery and the Airforce. We should further insist that the control of the Indian Army should be vested only in the Government of India and that the British War Office should have no say in the matter. Lastly, we recommend to the Congress and to the Swaraj Party that for some time at least we should have compulsory military training for a short period for the youth of the nation. We see no other means of raising India from the slough into which she has fallen, thanks to Britain's policy of National emasculation. As a first step in this direction we recommend that all Indian Universities should make it compulsory on the part of the male

students to undergo military training before they enter their degrees upon them.

IMMEDIATE POLITICAL PROGRAMME

Thirty as to the immediate political programme before the Nation we can only say that we return to India convinced in our faith as Swarajists. We earnestly appeal to our country to support the Swaraj Party in its attempts to capture all elective seats in all elected bodies in India, from the village panchayat to the Council of State.

The events of the last few months in Britain and in India have amply proved that the Swarajist programme is the only practical political programme before the country. We are convinced that in the Provinces directly must go and that in the Assembly there can be no supplies before the redress of grievances. Thanks to the support of the electorates we have achieved some success in the past. But the general elections are coming on next year. If the electorates as we trust, stand by us we shall hope, early in 1927 compel "the Most determined nation on earth" to come to terms with us.

We recognise that this means that every attempt should be made to bring about real political and communal unity in India. We appreciate Mahatma Gandhi's action in offering to place the machinery of the Congress at the disposal of the Swaraj Party. We take this to mean that the Congress will, if the All-India Congress Committee accepts Mahatma Gandhi's proposal, be the Swaraj Party for all practical purposes. But we are anxious that the Swaraj Party must maintain its separate existence. As a parliamentary party, the Swaraj Party has duties to discharge which the Congress as such cannot undertake.

We are also anxious that the Independents and the Liberals should be offered all reasonable facilities to make common cause with us. We feel that after the Minority Report of the Muddan Committee, and the evidence of Liberal Ministers before that Committee, they cannot consistently accept office or agree to work Dvarchy. In the Assembly also, after Lord Birkenhead's speech and Lord Reading's commentary thereon we do not see how the Independents can any longer hesitate to put into practice the well-known constitutional principle of "convergences before supplies". We are so convinced of the absolute need for unity in our ranks that we feel we should extend a cordial invitation to the Independents and the Liberals to meet the Swarajists at the Swarnam Congress, with a view to settling a common electoral programme to be placed before the country in 1926. We are certain that they will find the Swarajists neither

unreasonable nor anxious to stand on prestige.

NEED OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

Even more important than this, is the need for communal unity in India today. We realise the difficulties ahead, but we do not despair. We must face the questions which divide the communities, and try to solve them in a bold, manly, and generous manner. On the question of the Public Services, we should make it clear that under Swaraj there will be no communal preference, but communal justice all round. As regards the present we must not allow the bureaucracy to exploit communal jealousies. As Congressmen and as Swarajists, we must publicly preach and privately practice the maxim of Communal justice which means that public service should not be the monopoly of any community, but that all communities should have equal chances, subject to minima standards of efficiency.

On the larger question of communal representation in the Councils and the Assembly, we hold very strong opinions. We are against any communal electorates in India. We feel that Swaraj with communal electorates will not be real Swaraj. But we do not believe that the bulk of the Moham madans really want communal electorates. We are convinced that the good and patriotic men and women of both the communities can easily create the requisite understanding in regard to this matter. Once the question of joint electorates is conceded we for our part should be willing to meet our Muslim countrymen more than half way, on the question of reservation of seats in the Councils and in the Assembly. It is up to the leaders of the two communities to come to a reasonable and early settlement of this matter. For, let them not forget that while they are wrangling over a few seats or posts the masses of their countrymen are suffering the privations of an alien rule, which cannot be removed until Swaraj is attained.

We are also of opinion that in order to ensure communal unity for political purposes, formal religion should be divorced altogether from politics. We cordially endorse the suggestion of Pandit Motilal Nehru that in places where there are likely to be communal disturbances, the Congress and the Swaraj Party should enrol volunteers from amongst Hindus and Mahomedans for the purpose of keeping the peace.

If thus we bring about political and communal unity, and win the elections in 1928, and carry out the Swarajist programme in 1927, it is not improbable

that victory may be ours.

But we must supplement Swarajist action in the Councils by mass action outside. Only through the organisation of the workers and peasants of India can mass action become really effective. We suggest that the Swaraj Party should definitely set about organising the workers and peasants of India, with a forward political and social programme. In recommending this, we are only asking the party to take steps to carry out Clause D of article 5 of its programme, namely, "organisation of labour in the country, industrial and agricultural, including ryots and peasants with a view to protect and promote its interests and enable it to take its proper place in the struggle for Swaraj." We shall further elaborate our ideas on the formation of a Socialist wing of the Swaraj Party, in a subsequent statement.

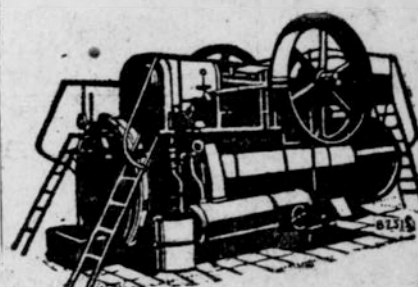
We desire to conclude this statement of ours with the expression of our earnest hope that India will take up the insolent challenge thrown down by Lord Birkenhead and meet the callous iniquity of Imperialism with the determined will to freedom of her exploited and starving millions.

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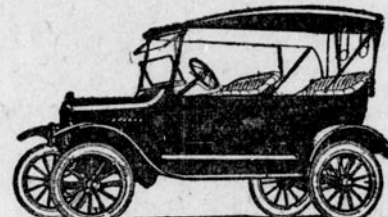
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A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday. Mr. Byramji Jijibhai presiding, in the absence of the President.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Meghji Pithabhai, Teacher in the Municipal Nirashrit Gujarati School at Mahim stating that Municipal teachers of the depressed classes did not get rooms to live in on account of their untouchability and that therefore some of them got their wives and relatives employed as sweepers in the Municipality and thus in their names obtained rooms in Municipal Chawls: that for this purpose he too got his wife employed as a sweeper, but that in April last she was thrown out of service on account of reduction in the staff; that now he found other people were employed when vacancies occurred and requested that taking his poor circumstances into consideration his wife should also be re-employed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal. While he admired the applicant's public spirit, Mr. Motiwalla said, the Corporation had got so many other important matters to attend to that they could not go into all these small questions. He hoped the Commissioner would see that the woman got some employment.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal and report.

Mr. Kanji Dwardkadas seconded, as he thought the question was of some importance.

The Commissioner said he had under his control about 17,000 employees, and when a particular woman was dismissed he was asked to report why it was done. That was absurd! If the woman was treated badly, then it might have been proper to ask him to make a report. But this matter concerned the Superintendent, and he would never think of interfering in such things, as otherwise administration would be impossible.

Dr. S. S. Bhatliwala said in view of the Commissioner's speech he would move an amendment that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for his favourable consideration and report.

Dr. Bhatliwala's motion was passed as a substantive proposition.

FARES ON GOWALIA TANK TRAM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the arbitration regarding the fares on the Gowalia Tank tram line extension."

Mr. Nariman said it was nearly 12 months since the matter was first discussed by the Corporation and six months had passed since the appointment of arbitrators, and still nothing had been done.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricunji seconded.

The Commissioner said the settling of details took some time, since the Corporation had taken nearly six months to appoint an arbitrator. The Municipal Solicitors had asked him for arguments to support the Municipal case, and he in turn asked Mr. Nariman to supply him with some arguments, and Mr. Nariman had supplied him with three or four of the worst arguments that could be brought forward.

Mr. Nariman: It requires intelligence to understand them!

The Commissioner said he had communicated the arguments to the Solicitors and he hoped they would have intelligence enough to understand them! The Solicitors had informed him that the case would now go before the arbitrators shortly who would consider it jointly with the umpire.

Mr. Nariman said he had taken some pains and spent some time in collecting arguments and the Commissioner had now told them that they were senseless.

The Commissioner said the arguments should not be communicated to the public, as they were to go before the arbitrators.

Mr. Nariman said it was improper on the part of the Commissioner to say that the arguments were not intelligent, since they were not to be divulged to the Corporation. He thought a great deal of delay was caused by the Solicitors in preparing a case. The arbitrator had written half-a-dozen letters to the Solicitors, and he hoped the Municipal Solicitors would be more alert in the future in such matters. The proposition was passed.

TILAK ROAD.

Mr. Nariman moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that Parel Road which begins from Pydhoni to Parel Old

Tram Terminus should be named as 'Tilak Road' or 'Tilak Parel Road' in order to commemorate the memory of the great Indian Leader Lokmanya Tilak."

Mr. Nariman said they had acknowledged the services of some of their officers by naming certain roads after them and it would be recognised that while the services of their officers were remunerated, those of their patriots were selfless and given for the good of the country. Many of the roads in Indian quarters were named after foreigners and in most cases those names were distorted. To obviate the alteration of records he had given an alternative name and had suggested the name of "Tilak Parel Road."

Dr. G. V. Deshamukh seconded. Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said a part of the road was going to be called Kingsway and another after Sydenham. Therefore, all that the Corporation could now do was to name the next important road after Mr. Tilak.

The Commissioner said he had named three of the most important roads after Sir Theodoros, Sir Ibrahim and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. The renaming of the Parel Road would make a considerable difference to the people possessing property in that locality, as they would have to alter their title deeds accordingly. Besides, in spite of their changing the name of the road, it would continue to be called Parel Road. Most important roads were now being built, and one of them could be called after Mr. Tilak. The new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier could be called after him; there was also another equally important road which he would be glad to name after Mr. Tilak.

Mr. J. B. Petit agreed that a new road should be named after Mr. Tilak. The Chairman asked Mr. Nariman to amend his proposition to the effect that it should be sent to the Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. Nariman amended his proposition accordingly and it was adopted by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

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"I must strongly protest," writes an indignant Parsi correspondent, "against the vulgar badinage which unfortunately for the 'Times of India' past reputation has become a permanent fixture with the paper. There is no quarrel at all in the sensible portion of my community, and they are now in the majority, over the wearing of beards by priests. Even the Jam-e-Jamshed which is sometimes, though erroneously, accused of unreasoning orthodoxy refused to countenance the controversy and courageously reminded the initiator that the Parsis were living in a civilised country and in the twentieth century. From a historical standpoint I may satisfy the curiosity of the alien plying a pseudo-humorous pen that in Parsi ecclesiastical history the beard has not always been an essential appurtenance of the holy vocation. It certainly was not so some centuries ago when it was laymen who wore the beard and the priest who shaved. This was shown years ago by West who translated some of the important Pahlavi texts." The 'Times of India' continues the correspondent, "is welcome to make merry over dissensions among the Borahs, for the latter are capable of taking care of themselves; nor need I champion the cause or the personality of Manu Shaukat Ali in besmudging whom the Times has descended to a level of unworthy indulgence in personalities long since eschewed by all save a tiny minority of Indian newspapers. So far as the Parsis are concerned, it is a sheer spirit of reprehensible mischief which urges the Anglo-Indian daily to encourage hair-splitting theological differences which even the Parsi papers are unwilling to countenance. This is not the first time that the paper has indulged in degrading hilarity striving to sow disunion in the Parsi community. The political game of the quarrel-mongering Anglo-India is up, and except on unfortunate religious questions India is bound to feel and act as a united nation. Hence the writer's attempt to widen the divergence obtaining in individual communities which, but for malevolent Anglo-Indian stimulants, would die at the hour of their birth. I must add that honest liveliness is not out of place in a daily, but the banner of the Times of India invariably rests on a presumption of racial superiority and the feeling which lends a curve to the ignorant Cockney upper-lip."

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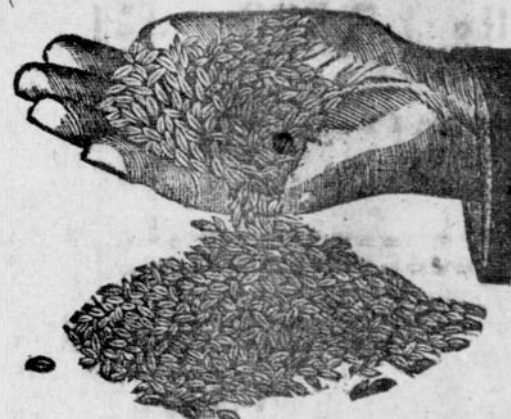
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B. C.**KANYASHALA MELA.****MAHATMAJI GOES TO THEATRE.**

"Simply superb", this is how a distinguished lady visitor summed up her impression of the acting and singing of the Lokmanyashala Kanyashala Mela, who gave a public performance last evening, at the Bombay Theatre. Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu graced the occasion by their presence and the theatre was packed to the full, though the day and time were rather inconvenient and the prices of the tickets were enhanced. While ordinarily on the Indian stage we find men taking the parts of women characters, the little girls (of age varying between 5 and 12) of the Lokmanyashala Kanyashala acted for male characters with much ease. Of course, seasoned critics could detect many defects both in music as well as acting of these girls but connoisseurs, like the distinguished lady visitor who is quoted above, could notice clearly the boldness or rather freedom from shyness (not a small virtue in children coming on the public stage in the midst of their relatives), sweet voice, genuine effort to copy star actors of the stage, and above all general get up of the amateur actresses.

The centre of attraction was of course, the dialogue "Shoor-Ahala" specially written for the Mela by the Marathi play-wright, Mr. B. V. Varierkar. The piece excellently mirrors some of our present-day leaders who preach one thing and practise the opposite—in short, those who play the hypocrite. Babasaheb, a great orator, impresses upon his fellow-citizens the importance of Khaddar, but in his own house he wants his daughter Vimala to indulge in rich foreign attire and jewellery lest her marriage should be delayed. Vimala's brother, Dada, has a dislike for Khaddar and is seen in English dress from top to toe and mocks his friend Nana, who still puts on rough, uncomfortable Khaddar. Chapala, who is Nana's sister, and Kamala try to induce their friend Vimala, to discard her gaudy attire and indulgent habits; but to no avail. Providentially, as it were, the Pathans (who are so well-known to Bombay people) succeed where they failed. On the Chowpatty sea-front one evening when they go for a stroll, Dada is relieved of his purse and Vimala is about to be robbed of her ornaments, at the point of the dagger; but for the ready wit of Chapala, who saves her from the Pathans. They then both resolve to put on Khaddar and live simple lives. Dada easily carries away the palm in acting while Babasaheb's acting is very good. Chapala and Kamala acquit themselves creditably.

Next in merit comes the dialogue between a volunteer, who in obedience to country's call wants college girls to join National movement and one of those fashionably dressed society butterflies, attending college, tired of "silly" lectures on patriotism and anxious to keep their tennis engagements. Both act well.

Mahatmaji, who, it must be noted, shuns stage, never having seen a play for the last thirty years, thoroughly enjoyed the evening, so also did Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In a short speech, Mahatmaji spoke appreciatively of the fine work of the innocent children and commended the institution to the public for their warm support. They should not be afraid of public criticism, he said, nay it should be welcome. But once the people were satisfied with the working of such institutions it was their bounden duty to avail themselves of the same.

Credit is due to Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, Principal, Mrs. Parvatibai Limaye and Miss Bhadrabai Waghe who coached their pupils.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HIGH COURT JUDGE.**CALCUTTA CORPORATION OVERSEER'S COMPLAINT.**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer made the following statement in reply to questions put to him regarding the alleged assault on a Sub-Inspector (Overseer) of the Corporation by Mr. Justice Pige, a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court:—

"On Wednesday last I received a written report from a Sub-Inspector of the water-works department that he had been assaulted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pige when he saw him to inform him that he (the Sub-Inspector) had received orders from his office to turn off the supply of unfiltered water to garden purposes as the duty of the Sub-Inspector was to see that the water was of sufficient gravity to justify proceedings, and as I consider that protection should be granted to the staff of the Corporation, in the discharge of their duties, I passed immediate orders for necessary action."

In reply to other questions on the same subject, the Chief Executive Officer said that as stated in his reply to the previous question, a complaint had been filed before the Suburban Police Magistrate, Alipore. The Court had passed orders fixing the 10th instant for the complainant to prove his case.—A. P.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.**AHMEDABAD'S SUPPORT.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad in support of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee, was held at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad on Saturday evening. Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel presided. Mr. Vallabhbhai explained briefly the object of the meeting and said that a scheme had been hatched in secret by those whose buildings at New Delhi appeared to be the discriminating outlook as structures in which every aspiration and tradition of the nation seemed to be embodied. The ambitions of those responsible for New Delhi appeared to reach unlimited dimensions. Only recently the proposal to spend an amount of not less than nine lacs for an ornamental garden of supposed Indian character had received the approval of the Standing Finance Committee. The new proposal was in keeping with almost everything that happened in connection with New Delhi. The philanthropy was, he said, characteristic. He then asked Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil to explain the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art and crafts framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee.

Mr. Vakil in the course of his speech said that India had unfortunately an increasing number of friends of Indian art from abroad whose credentials required the closest scrutiny. Sir Edwin Lutyens who claimed to benefit Indian art was somehow unable to explain why his scheme, which had till then been kept as a secret, omitted all reference to the true artistic needs of the people. He could not understand why in the scheme which was supposed to benefit Indian art mention was made not of architects or of artists but of "masons" and even "traders." He wanted to know what exactly were the "problems" that Sir Edwin wanted to set apart for the "visitors" who were during their winter tours expected to receive £100,150. How would the researches in "problems" by visiting professors who were not necessarily students of Indian art, who had possibly neither feeling nor knowledge of Indian art benefit India or Indian art? He then read out some of the expensive items in the estimate furnished by the author of New Delhi for the decorations of the place. Rs. 48,32,000 was rather a big sum to be gifted over for doubtful ventures and equally doubtful "problems." But it was not only the question of the huge mount of needless expenditure involved in the secret scheme proposed by the architect of New Delhi. The secret autocratic procedure ought to be resented by every self-respecting Indian. Sir Edwin had yet to prove his qualifications as an authority on Indian art. He was never regarded as having the slightest claims on that score. Why was he chosen to formulate a scheme for the encouragement of Indian art, a man who knew practically nothing and understood less about Indian art? The Scheme framed by the Prize of Delhi was not only a protest against the tyranny of the autocrats. It was also an essential safeguard against the blow that was proposed to be aimed in the dark against the future of Indian art. The blow against Indian art was the blow against the highest ideals of the future of the country. Those who really cared for the future could not hesitate in their support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Mr. Vakil then explained the details of the scheme framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee.

Mr. R. M. Raval, the local artist, moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad entirely approves of the Scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee and it is convinced that the secret scheme by the authorities of New Delhi will not be beneficial to Indian art." He said that the time had arrived when some thought and attention was given to the conditions of Indian artists. He knew of many Indian States where thousands of rupees were spent for imported articles of doubtful artistic value. He was supported by Mr. Gajanan V. Pathak, the architect, who said he had first-hand knowledge of the methods of the builders of New Delhi. He narrated some of his experiences and then concluded with an appeal for the support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Mr. P. Desai and others approved of the scheme and the resolution was passed unanimously.

In the discharge of their duties, I passed immediate orders for necessary action."

In reply to other questions on the same subject, the Chief Executive Officer said that as stated in his reply to the previous question, a complaint had been filed before the Suburban Police Magistrate, Alipore. The Court had passed orders fixing the 10th instant for the complainant to prove his case.—A. P.

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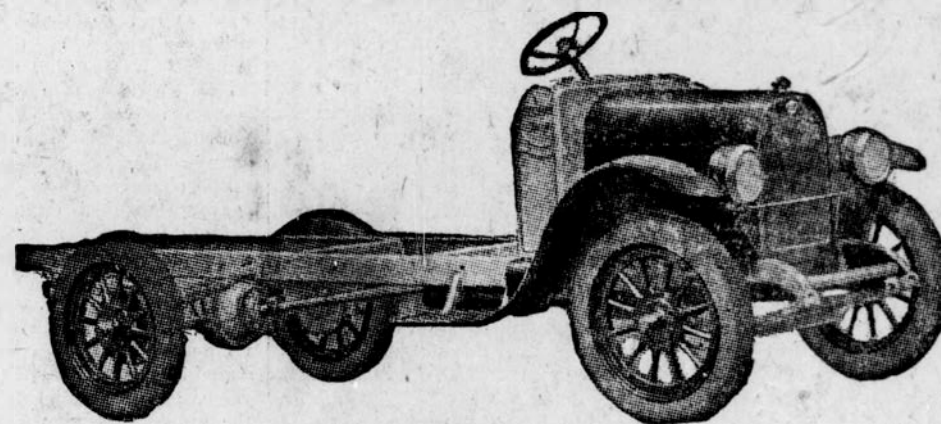
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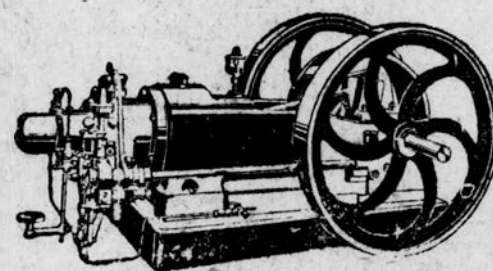
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